

A HISTORIC SURVEY OF HOWARD COUNTY NEBRASKA



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Survey is the first step in a comprehensive preservation program. In order to preserve resources you must know what is available. History Nebraska has been systematically surveying each county in Nebraska since the 1980s. Howard County is one of the last counties to be formally surveyed, although a total of 356 properties had been previously surveyed and recorded in the Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory (NeHRSI) on an individual basis. This reconnaissance level survey looked at resources within the incorporated limits of Boelus, Cotesfield, Cushing, Dannebrog, Elba, Farwell, St. Libory, and St. Paul. Of the 1,207 properties surveyed 58 were recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as well as one historic district, the St. Paul Commercial Historic District.

This project is one of the first History Nebraska surveys to include a robust public engagement effort. An in person meeting was held in St. Paul on November 13, 2019 with several community members in attendance to hear a presentation by History Nebraska Survey Coordinator Kate Hewlings. In addition to digital and hard copies of this final report, the information was distilled down into a brochure distributed throughout communities in Howard County, giving a high-level overview of the survey results. Also, an interactive, online "story map" was created to highlight the project and make it more widely accessible.

The plan provides ideas for further research and more intensive survey work to uncover additional historic resources. The plan recommends the active Howard County Historical Society continue their work using this document to raise awareness, and further preservation activities locally. A number of programs, managed by History Nebraska and other state agency programs, are discussed in Chapter 4 to assist in preservation in Howard County including forming a local or county Certified Local Government.

The authors of this report would like to thank the staff at History Nebraska for providing assistance to the survey; members of the Howard County Historical Society and Museum; and the residents in attendance at the public meeting for their participation and feedback.

CHAPTER 1

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Howard County encompasses 576 square miles of diverse natural habitat in eastern central Nebraska (see Figure 1.2). About half the land is rich bottomland near the North, South, and Middle Loup Rivers while the remaining is divided among sandy, hilly soils and tablelands suited to farming. When pioneers arrived 150 years ago the land was covered in buffalo, mesquite, and grama grasses. Cottonwood trees were the primary variety, but ash, elm, box elder, walnut, hackberry, and willow trees also grew near the numerous stream beds.¹

COUNTY SETTLEMENT

Howard County was created on March 28, 1871, however there are two accounts on how the name was derived. Official records show it was named for General Oliver Otis Howard as confirmed by Leander Gerrald who drafted the bill defining the new county. Others, however, maintain it was named for Howard Paul, the firstborn son of J.N. Paul, a founder of St. Paul, Nebraska.² The location of the county seat was a fight between two towns. The residents of Dannebrog and St. Paul each felt their communities deserved the prize. This battle, beginning in 1874, led to mutual distrust lasting several years. The first vote to determine the permanent location of the county seat was held that year with St. Paul winning by just 18 votes. Leaders in Dannebrog contested the election because of reports that St. Paul sent wagons to retrieve their men along with non-resident soldiers, from Fort Hartsuff.³ Dannebrog's attempts to gain the county seat failed and St. Paul began construction on its first courthouse in 1877.

Figure 1.2: Nebraska County Map with Howard County Call-Out

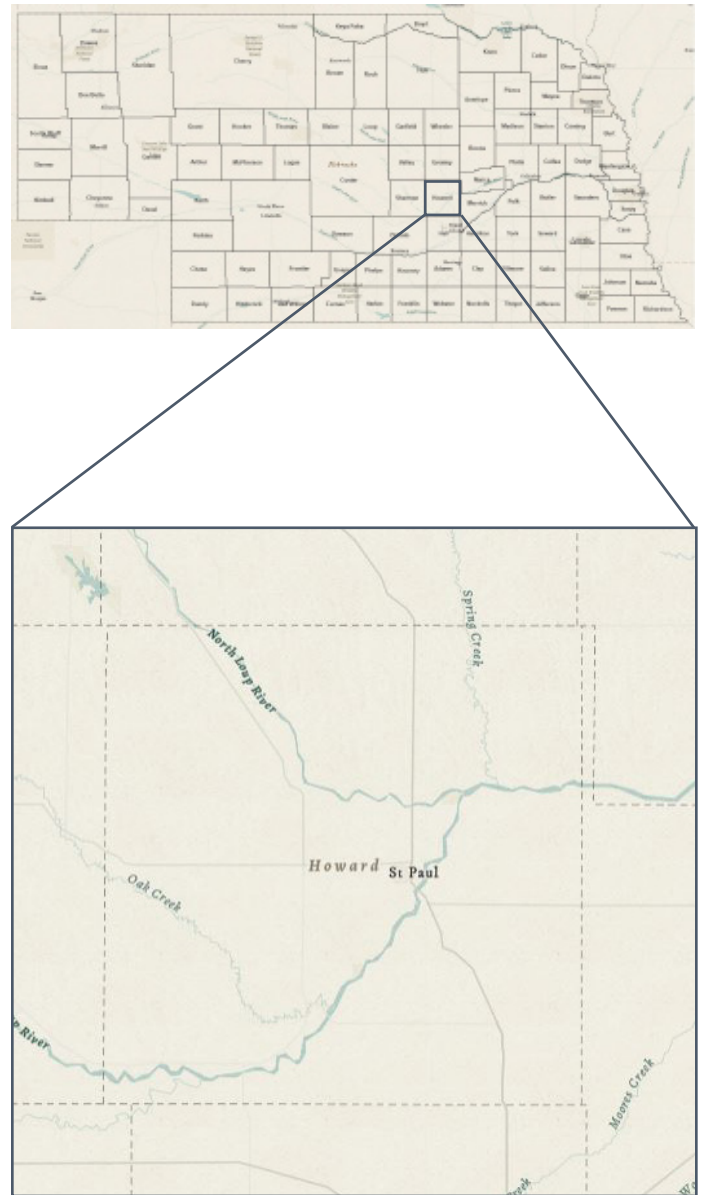


Figure 1.1: Gailbraith's 1897 Railway Mail Service Map



Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

Figure 1.3: Modern day mural telling the history of Boelus



Figure 1.4: Farwell Water Tower



COUNTY FORMATION

The establishment of counties in the state of Nebraska dates back to the territory days in the mid-1850s and early 1860s. The Territorial Legislature began establishing boundaries beginning in the eastern end of the state along the Missouri River. This process included naming the county, establishing boundaries, deciding on a county seat, the election of officers, and occasionally redefining boundaries. In 1867 however, when Nebraska became a state, it was decided a more formal process was necessary and S. No. 55 was passed which was "An Act for the organization of counties." This gave the legislature power to create counties, but the governor the power to call the elections and give power to individuals in the new county.¹

As settlers moved west and areas became more densely populated, they petitioned for separation and organization of new counties. The laws of the time required counties to have a minimum of 200 inhabitants before an organizational election could be held.² For some counties this was easily achieved as soon as the county was established, others took several decades to reach.

¹ Brian P. Croft, "Mapping Nebraska, 1866-1871: County Boundaries, Real and Imagined," *Nebraska History* 95 (2014): 230-245.

² "Rich History Is Embedded in County Government," *Nebraska Association of County Officials*, https://nacone.org/webpages/counties/county_history.html.

Early European Settlement

Howard County was originally home to the Pawnee Indians, with the occasional Sioux tribe passing through during a hunt. A large Native American gathering place until their relocation in 1870 was known as Indian Hill near Cushing.⁴ The first settlers to Howard County arrived in March of 1871. A total of 31 settlers arrived in Grand Island after reading an advertisement placed by N.J. and J.N. Paul calling for a rendezvous prior to staking their claims near the future site of St. Paul.⁵ Safe passage was integral to growth of these new settlements and the Paul brothers ensured a bridge was completed shortly after they arrived. The first bridge was made using cottonwood and complete by June 10 across the Loup River, opening connections to the interior of the county and leading to rapid settlement. The first town site to be platted was in St. Paul in June and July of 1871. The town hall was built in August in time for the first meeting to nominate county officers on October 7, 1871.⁶ Only 54 people voted in that first election.⁷ Mail service began between Grand Island and St. Paul on January 4, 1872, and the first school opened on April 19.⁸

Howard County was settled by three primary groups—Danes (discussed in detail in the settlement of Dannebrog), Czechs, and Poles. Many ethnic groups chose to settle within their own communities on the prairie, either as an attempt to flee persecution or to preserve their cultural values. The Czech colony began in 1875 with the promotion of land near Warsaw (township between Farwell and St. Paul) by the Slovakia Colonization Club in Omaha.⁹ At about the same time, the Czechs were settling near Warsaw, the Poles were moving to the western portion of the county, and a small German group

settled St. Libory.¹⁰ The mix of cultures and language barriers often led to misunderstandings and disagreements among the settlers.

Influence of Transportation

Howard County, like most western Nebraska counties, was greatly impacted by the growth and expansion of the railroad. The connections it offered to the rest of the country literally made or destroyed fledgling prairie towns. Railroads provided land for purchase, access for buying and selling goods, and bridges for safe crossing over rivers.

“One night construction of the railroad could take a different turn, and the post office and would-be town were gone. Wola, Kelso, and Mount met this fate. Some survived for awhile—Nysted, Dannevirke and Warsaw—but time caught up with them.” Ron W Sack

Nebraska was opened to settlement with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, but the real impact on settlement began on July 1, 1862, with the Pacific Railway Act. This act gave federal land and loans to support construction of the transcontinental railroad from Omaha to the west coast. The Union Pacific Railroad Company was given most of the odd numbered sections of land along the right-of-way to sell, using the profits to finance the railroad construction. Burlington Northern Santa Fe

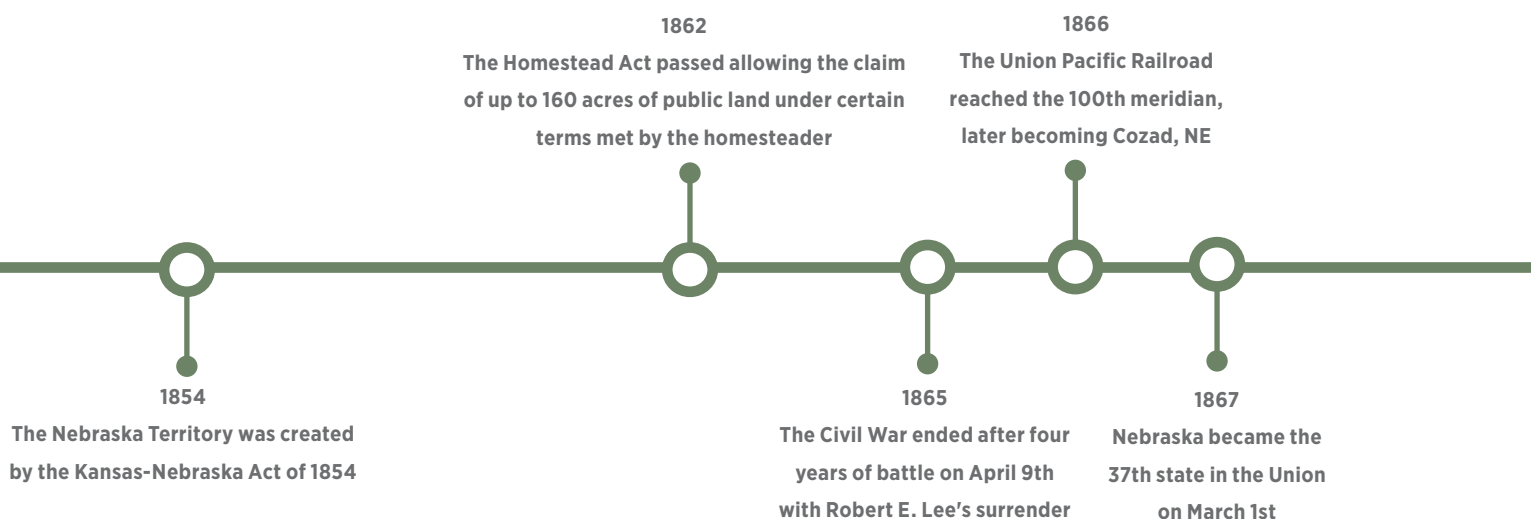
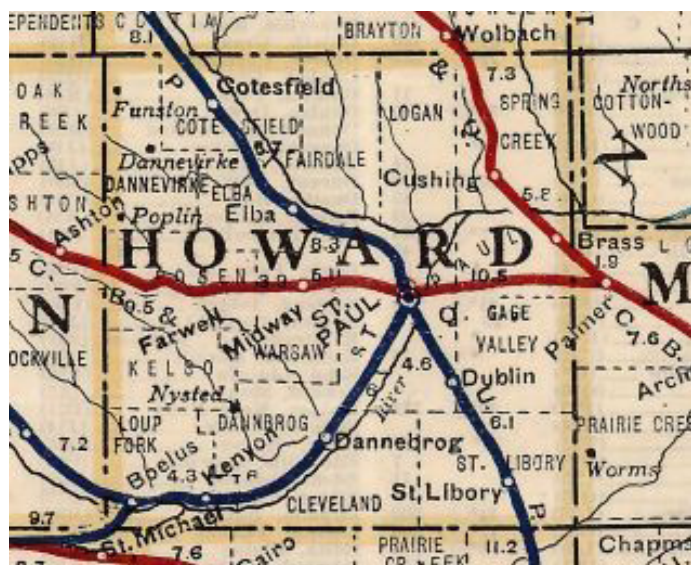


Figure 1.5: 1914 Railroad Map of Howard County; Blue (Union Pacific Railroad), Red (Chicago Burlington Quincy Railroad)

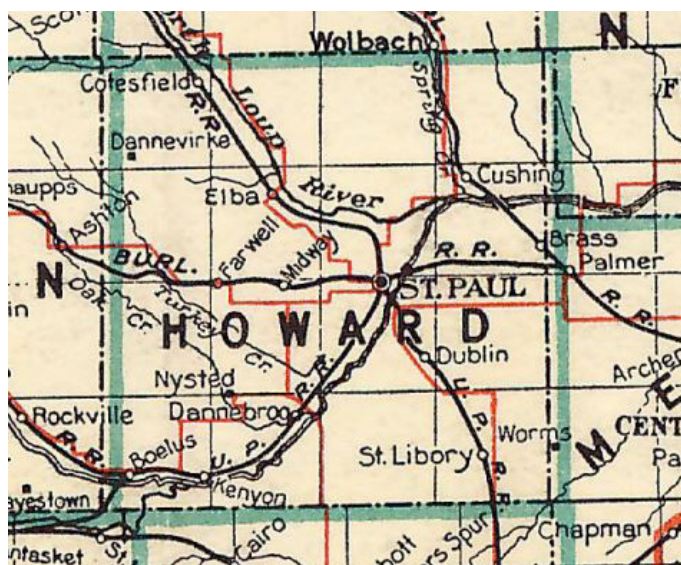


Source: Library of Congress

(BNSF) was provided with ten odd numbered sections per mile of track built in Howard County on each side of the right-of-way. In total, Union Pacific obtained 12 million acres of land in Nebraska and BNSF 2.4 million.¹¹

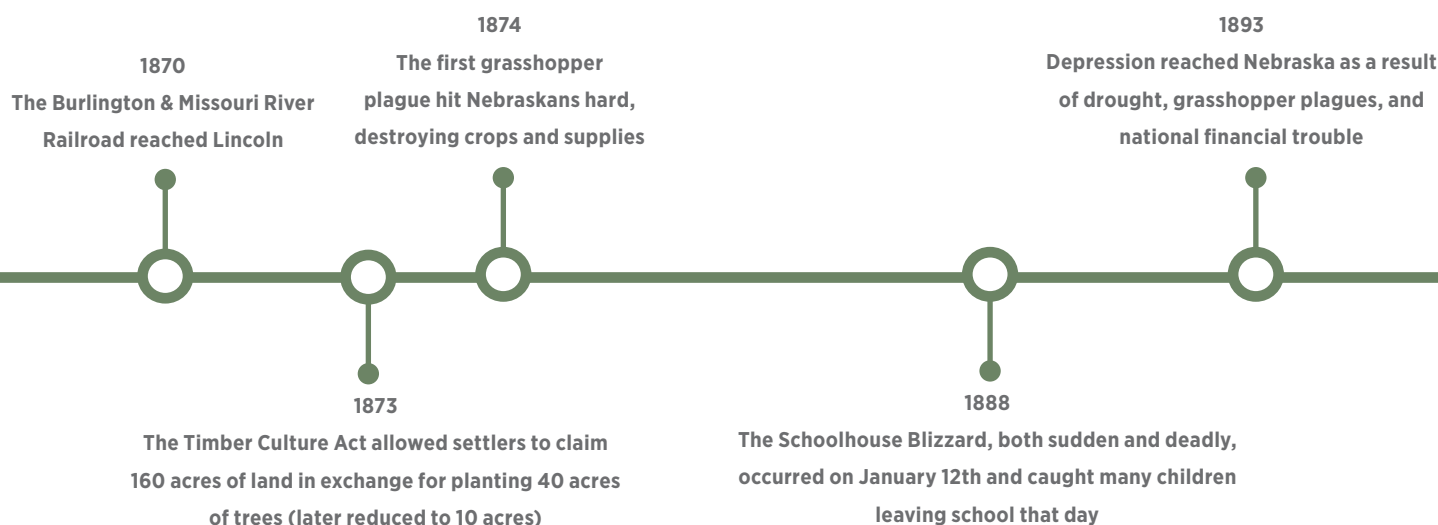
One of the Union Pacific branch lines was the Omaha and Republican Valley Railway. Their track began in Boelus and ended in Pleasanton, Nebraska. The tracks from St. Paul to Grand Island were completed in 1880 which was a significant economic boost to the communities of Howard County. This allowed them to easily sell their crops. In one week alone after the line was built, 52 carloads of grain were shipped out with 21 more waiting.¹² The financial success of the local farmers led to more specialty stores opening along with existing shops stocking more than essentials. See Figure 1.5 for the railroad routes as of 1914.

Figure 1.6: 1914 Clason Map of Automobile Routes in Howard County



Source: Library of Congress

Like the railroad, the invention and early adoption of the automobile was a boost to small towns across the Midwest. Communities were finally connected to the rest of the country with an easy mode of transportation. But the positive impact on small towns would soon turn into the leading cause of their decline. Automobile use increased early in the 20th century, but in 1911 in Howard County the 223 vehicles were still outnumbered by buggies, carriages, and wagons.¹³ By 1914, the Loop River bridge south of St. Paul was reconstructed to handle the increased vehicle traffic.¹⁴ It took six more years before the first filling station, dedicated solely to the automobile, was opened in St. Paul by H.G. Springer and Walt Skinner (standing today at the southeast corner of 7th and Indian Streets).¹⁵ See Figure 1.6 for the automobile routes established by 1914.



Period of Growth

There were approximately 5,000 residents in Howard County at the close of 1881 with 32% of the population between the ages of 5 and 21.¹⁶ The first ten years of Howard County's existence was marked by plague, drought, fire, and other disasters that forced early settlers to fight for the survival of their farms, helping neighbors if possible. Fortunately, the 1880s brought milder weather and the settlers' decade of hard work paid off. They could start building towns and social structures. One of the first projects beyond securing their own farms was the erection of several churches and a library. In St. Paul, two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist) were built, a 250-book library opened in the courthouse, and a cemetery beautification association was created.¹⁷ The first county fair was even held in 1882, however it is not the type of fair we imagine today with several days of events. The early fair was modest and intended to impress railroad officials with a great display of food products and crafts.¹⁸ The first county sponsored fair that continues today was in 1914.

Supporting Agriculture

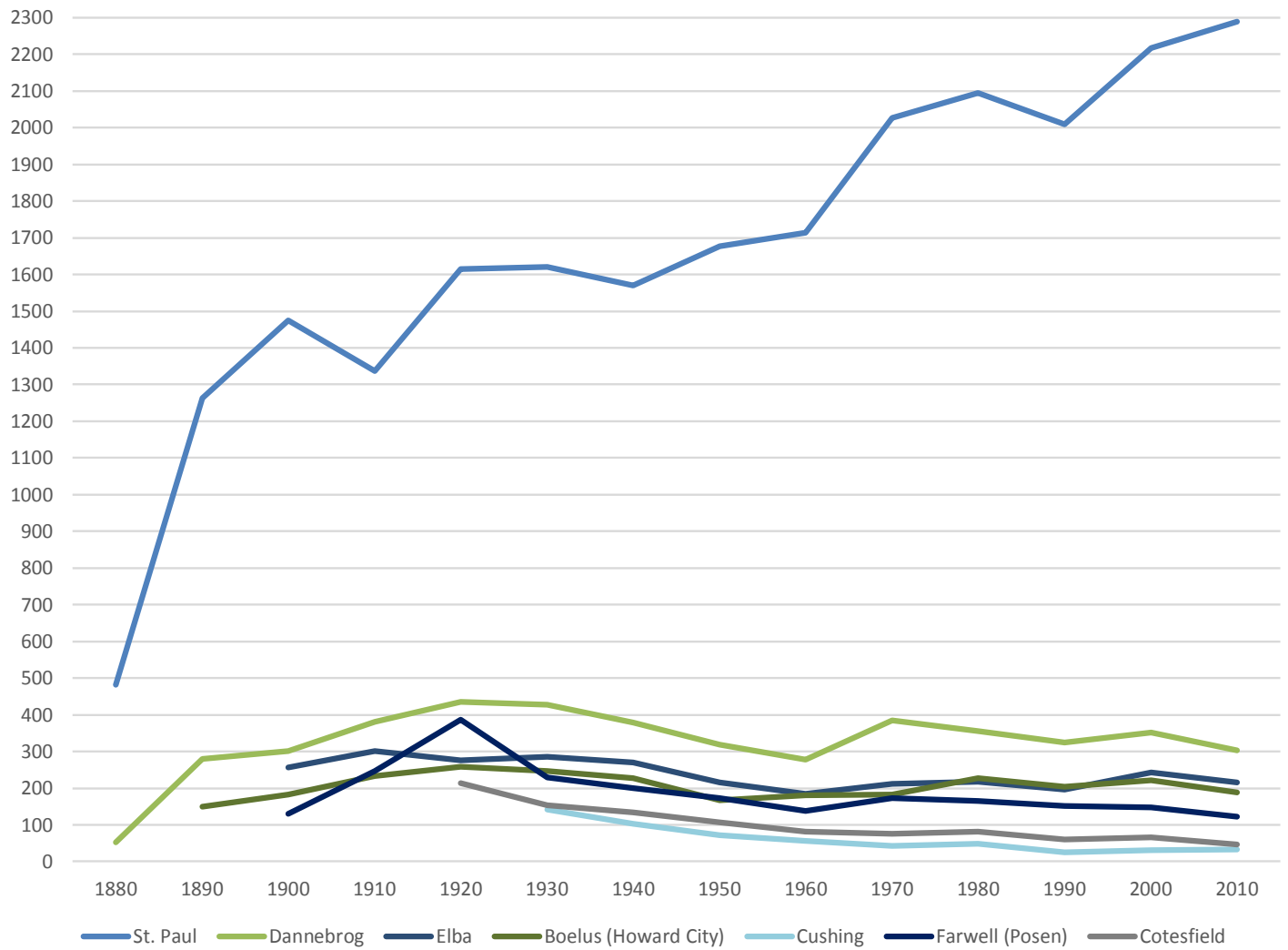
Agriculture was and continues to be a major part of the Howard County economy. Farmers have long struggled with the ability to produce an abundant crop during years of drought, beginning with the first tilled fields in the 1880s. Drought in 1891 and 1894 led to near complete crop failures spurring early irrigation projects on the Middle Loup River. They were abandoned a decade later when a period of good rain and harvest began.¹⁹ Drought returned during the 1930s and locals returned to man-made irrigation. The deep water and lack of adequate aquifers removed ground water for irrigation. As part of the Missouri River Basin Project created by the Flood Control Acts of 1944 and 1946 the Farwell Unit was authorized. This was part of a larger irrigation district organized in 1950 which included new dams, reservoirs, and canals. The Sherman Reservoir helped irrigate St. Paul, Dannebrog, and Boelus. In 1963, the project began irrigating 50,051 acres that support alfalfa, small grains, sugar beets, and corn.²⁰

The 20th Century

Construction began June 6, 1913 for a new county courthouse to replace the old two-story wood building. In 1919, the local Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) erected a monument to honor the Civil War veterans in front of the courthouse and dedicated it on the Fourth of July.²¹ The period of growth during the 1920s was largely supported in Howard County by agriculture, which is why the 1930s stock market crash and drought hit the communities hard. Banks and schools closed, and there was a shortage of feed and seed. Local organizations like the St. Paul Lions Club and American Legion formed unemployment committees and stockpiled flour to aid those in need.²² A county nutrition director was appointed to educate residents on how best to use the little food they had.²³ A total of \$17 million was spent by the county to aid its citizens, helping 320 families.²⁴ Despite the hardships, progress was still made in the 1930s in Howard County. In 1937, a construction loan contract was signed, opening the possibility for rural electrification. After a demonstration of electric appliances at Dannevirke Hall, farmers began connecting their land to the town grids.²⁵ Natural gas followed in 1951, reaching St. Paul first where a small street dance and celebration was held to commemorate the event.²⁶

Many communities in Howard County saw a spike in their population between 1960 and 1970, however only one community, St. Paul, was able to sustain that growth beyond the decade during the agricultural crisis of the 1980s (see Figure 1.7). The remaining communities have experienced stagnated or declining populations. During that brief period of growth, communities invested in their public services. Dannebrog constructed a new city hall and fire station and lobbied to save Columbia Hall, while Elba remodeled their community center.²⁷ Communities ran promotions in the local newspaper promoting the benefit of shopping local. Towns like St. Paul started campaigns to improve their housing stock, provide more amenities, and support local economic development. But the end of the 20th century saw the closing of post offices in two communities, consolidation of school districts, and the loss of small family farms to large consolidated operations.²⁸

Figure 1.7: Howard County Population Change 1880-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TOWN SETTLEMENT

Boelus

The town of Boelus is located near the fork of the South and Middle Loup rivers in southeast Howard County. It was founded as Howard City in November 1885 when the railroad was extended from Dannebrog. The original town site was chosen because it was halfway between St. Paul and Loup City on the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad line. There were plans to create a direct line between Columbus and North Platte, but it never reached past Buffalo County and was acquired by the Union Pacific in 1898. The town was incorporated on August 16, 1886, shortly after the railroad was extended to Loup City.²⁹ While no consensus exists on the origin of the town name, one history suggests the name is a combination of Boesen, Larsen, and the United States. The need to rename the community arose after a high volume of mail was sent to Harvard City, already established in Clay County, Nebraska.³⁰

The first bridge was built across the Middle Loup River in July 1886, removing the dangers of fording the river. This new connection supported the town's development which saw new buildings constructed each day.³¹ One early company, the Boelus Milling Company erected in 1886, shipped flour and grain across the country until 1948.

Beginning in 1914, Boelus began using the river for power. They installed a hydro-electric plant that operated under several companies until 1972 when low water levels from upstream irrigation forced its closure.³² An important year for infrastructure was 1936 when the first water system was installed, the Five-Mile bridge was built, and gravel laid on the highway and main street. It was not until the 1960s that more public improvements were made. In 1962 the highway was blacktopped, and in 1968 the sewer system was installed.³³ In 1973, in-town streets were finally paved, nearly 70 years after the first sidewalks were paved.

Figure 1.8: Early Boelus Main Street



Source: Nebraska...Our Towns (www.casde.unl.edu)

Cotesfield

In 1870, Miss Cotes visited Captain Samuel Munson at Camp Ruggles, which was in the area of Elba, Cotesfield, and Dannevirke. The area was named Cotesfield after her.³⁴ Despite early settlers in the area, the town of Cotesfield was not formally created for several more decades. The railroad came through in 1882 but the first buildings were not constructed until 1902 (see Figure 1.9).³⁵ The first bridge across the North Loop River just east of town was constructed in 1905, the same year the Farmer's Mutual Telephone Company was formed. Five years later, Cotesfield became an official town, but it was not until 1926 that they received electricity, about the time a new highway was constructed.³⁶

Figure 1.9: Grain elevator and depot in Cotesfield 1914



Source: Howard County Historical Society

Cushing

Cushing, like most communities that did not become a ghost town, was established on a newly constructed rail line. In 1887, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad branch line from Central City to Burwell was constructed, and a depot was established in present day Cushing. Several buildings were constructed, and the post office, previously located in a log cabin to the southeast of Cushing, was relocated to town. The town's name honors Sarah Cushing Freeman, wife of W.S. Freeman who owned most of the land Cushing was built on.³⁷ The Freemans are also notable because their daughter, Minnie Freeman, saved her school children during the blizzard of 1888 by tying them together with twine and guiding them to the closest settler's home three-quarters of a mile away.

The town was incorporated in June 1914 but was nearly destroyed by fire in 1927 when six buildings burned.³⁸ Yet another series of disastrous fires in the 1950s left little of the business district and destroyed St. John's Lutheran Church. The railroad stopped service in 1983 and the post office closed in 1986.³⁹ Today there is just one commercial building remaining on Center Avenue.

Figure 1.10: Early Cushing Main Street



Source: Nebraska...Our Towns (www.casde.unl.edu)

INTEGRITY OF LOCATION

The National Park Service defines seven aspects of integrity for a property to convey its historic significance. One important aspect of integrity is location. According the NPS location is:

The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.

While a building that has been moved can still be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, it must make up for the reduced integrity of location through the other six aspects of integrity.

Howard County has a wealth of historic resources located at the Historical Village. This site is a unique and well cared for resource for historic architecture. While serving as a great attraction and visible reminder of the history of Howard County, all the buildings were moved to this site and therefore are not recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Their continued use in the Historical Village is recommended as it serves an important educational function for Howard County.

Dannebrog

Dannebrog, named after the Danish flag, began as a colony created by Danish immigrant Lars Hannibal. He dreamed of a community set up to support a purely Danish population, which was uncommon for Danes, who, unlike other immigrant communities, tended not to cluster together.⁴⁰ Lars began laying the groundwork for the Danish colony in 1870 while living in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. He formed the Danish Land and Homestead Company to make it easier for small farmers from Denmark, used to working on less than 30 acres (instead of the 160 acres granted with the Homestead Act), to emigrate and start a farm. It was also more comfortable dealing with Danes instead of large unknown land companies. Forming the company took many months for it to make it through the legislature, but the support of Senator John Rice, Lars' neighbor, helped it succeed.⁴¹

Once established, the company began offering shares for \$50 which equated to 40 acres of land. Each shareholder could select up to 160 acres, but only Danish born, or their children could be shareholders. The company needed to raise \$30,000 in capital per the land company requirements and hoped to buy 24,000 acres or the equivalent of one township.⁴²

Just before Christmas of 1870, CFJ Moeller, the Danish Land and Homestead Company secretary, along with surveyor Nicholas J. Paul (one of the founders of St. Paul) went in search of suitable land, surveying south of the Middle Loup River, two miles south of Dannebrog. In February 1872, a scouting party of four, including Lars Hannibal, went in search for the exact location for the colony. They settled on a 120 square mile area west of St. Paul near the Howard County division with Sherman County.⁴³ The land was sold by the Union Pacific at a cost of \$2 per acre. The site was ideal because it reminded the early settlers of their previous home in Lolland, Denmark.⁴⁴

The company failed to raise the necessary \$30,000 in capital and disbanded in May 1871.⁴⁵ They also struggled to find land available at \$1.25 an acre as they promised early shareholders since railroad land was \$2 an acre and government land was \$2.50. Making a claim through the Homestead Act was the only cheap way to acquire land which required each individual settler to claim their own 160 acres. Despite the setback, Lars Hannibal continued to market the area to Danes back east and even in Denmark.

While the colony could be called a success, it did not remain an isolated Danish settlement. By 1872, 76 Danish settlers were living in the Dannebrog colony and 55 non-Danes. By 1874, most of the area originally planned for the colony was purchased by 125 Danes and 104 non-Danes.⁴⁶ It was estimated the colony size to be about 600 people the following year.⁴⁷

The village of Dannebrog was platted in 1872 and approved in 1874. Dannebrog learned early on from their neighbors in St. Paul the importance of supporting and fighting for public improvements to connect their community to the rest of the state. The first bridge was built in 1873 funded by a bridge tax to support the \$4,000 construction cost. The bridge opened in August of that year with a parade and festival to celebrate the new safe crossing over the Middle Loup River.⁴⁸ Town leaders lobbied to designate the road through town as County Road 2 which connected to Cotesfield.⁴⁹ There were even bonds issued after a vote passed to build the Dannebrog Mill for \$3,000 in January 1874. Unfortunately, the mill's dam broke the following year due to flooding, but Lars

The town was established in this beautiful valley a little more than a year ago, by Mr. Lars Hannibal, President of a Danish Colony, which settled here two years ago, broke the sod, and developed the resources of the county. Since that time, he has worked earnestly and zealously in the interest of the town and county, and his labor has resulted in a town of about two hundred inhabitants.

*-Grand Island Independent
March 14, 1874*

DEPOTS OF HOWARD COUNTY

Howard County has a wealth of historic depots, many of which are still standing. Some, however, have been moved and are no longer in their original location. Most have been converted to storage and their interior partitions removed. Regardless of their ability to meet National Register criteria, they are a unique collection of resources that tell the story of development and growth within the county.



Boelus

The Boelus Depot is still standing along Highway 58 where the original Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad ran.



St. Paul

While not the original St. Paul Depot, this depot from Shelton, NE is a near identical version of their depot and now sits in the Historical Village.



Elba

The Elba Depot is still standing just off Market Street next to the original Union Pacific railroad tracks.



St. Libory

The St. Libory Depot is easy to miss if you do not know what you are looking for. The depot building was moved to B Street and metal panel siding and roof added.

personally financed its reconstruction to ensure the town's relevance in the region continued.⁵⁰ While most towns competed with one another to survive, examples existed of cooperative ventures. In 1874, the Grand Island and Northern Railroad Company was formed by Lars Hannibal of Dannebrog and Nicholas Paul of St. Paul. They hoped to build the connection from Grand Island to the Niobrara, helping both towns secure their place on the line and ensure future growth, but the economic crisis of 1873 made its way to the prairie and ruined their vision.⁵¹ Despite this failure, in 1886 the Union Pacific completed the line from St. Paul through Dannebrog to the west.⁵²

Dannebrog, the second most populated city in Howard County, has been losing population since 1970. Beginning in the 1980s, however, they have attempted to revive the town through various means. In 1988, the old Grundlov Fest was held, Danish names were painted on buildings, a city history mural was painted on a building, a walking and biking trail was built, and they branded the city as the Danish Capital of Nebraska. The town rallied around their Danish heritage to entice visitors to the area. Part of this revival approach included saving their old buildings, except for the old city hall that was demolished in 1998.⁵³

Figure 1.11: Lars Hannibal's 1872 home, the first wooden structure in Dannebrog



Source: Dannebrog on the American Prairie (Gronggaard)

Elba

The town of Elba was created when the Union Pacific Railroad was extended to North Loup. Its name is derived from the location at the “elbow of the river.” Elba was established on March 6, 1882, on the homestead of Ed Cook, however an error on the first plat required much effort and legislative action to correct in 1884.⁵⁴ The community was small and grew slowly in its first years. The railroad depot was just an old box car and the only structures were a cattle-loading yard and one store. Once a bridge was built over the river east of town, the community began to grow. By the end of the 19th century the town had about 30 businesses including a butter and cheese factory and Polish newspaper.⁵⁵

Elba's early entertainment, baseball, led to the substantial career of local resident and pitcher Grover Cleveland Alexander. Other early entertainment included bowling at two alleys built in the early 1920s and the opera house. But like the rest of the towns in Howard County, Elba saw a slight boost in population during the 1960s, but it has been stagnating since with many businesses opening for a few years, then closing.

Farwell

Farwell began as the town of Posen in 1887 just northwest of the present town site. The original settlers were Polish, however in 1889 a petition was circulated by a Danish woman to change the name to Farwell, Danish for good-bye. By this time, a sizable Danish population had settled in the area and wanted a name to reflect their heritage. In 1891, floods and fire caused residents to relocate the town to higher ground. Two years after the disaster, the Lincoln Land Company helped relocate the buildings to their land on a hill to the south of the old site on the Burlington Railroad line. The town incorporated in 1895 but suffered from an identity crisis. The railroad depot and post office were known as Farwell, however the town board operated under the name Posen. It took almost fifty years, but it was finally resolved in 1951 with the District Court of Howard County officially adopting the name of Farwell.⁵⁶

Farwell experienced many firsts in early decades of the 20th century. The first city hall was constructed in 1912 and the first electric lights were installed in 1922. Main Street was graveled and curbing installed in 1928. A modern water system was installed for \$27,000 in 1938.⁵⁷ Since the 1920s, Farwell has been losing population, except for one decade between 1960 and 1970. Many great buildings remain on Main Street, but several are vacant.

Figure 1.12: Early Farwell shop



Source: Nebraska...Our Towns (www.casde.unl.edu)

St. Libory

The town site for St. Libory, located halfway between Grand Island and St. Paul, was platted in with six blocks in Section 21, three on either side of the railroad track.⁵⁸ On October 15, 1873, Grace Bradley, wife of the first St. Libory depot agent Anthony R. Bradley, contracted to purchase all six blocks, which she received on July 6, 1883. The Granville post office, located less than a mile from the St. Libory depot, was moved on May 16, 1878 and renamed the St. Libory Post Office.⁵⁹ In 1880, the railroad was extended to St. Paul, a thriving town at this time. Surveyor Fred S. Becker re-platted the town into 17 lots in 1891, at which point was officially known as the St. Libory settlement, named after St. Libory, Illinois, where the first German settlers to the area came from.⁶⁰

The first religious building was the St. Libory Catholic Church. In its early days, the congregation held mass at Conrad Evers Sod House. In 1876, several prominent community members came together to purchase 10 acres of land from the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad at \$4 an acre to build the church.⁶¹ The first service in their new building was held July 4, 1878, and a parochial school was added 10 years later. In 1900, the original building was destroyed by fire, but the congregation rebuilt.⁶²

As with other small towns in Howard County, the late 20th century brought a decline in population and many building alterations. In the late 1960s, the Union Pacific depot was moved to B Street and the interior gutted.⁶³ Many other historic buildings housing early uses such as the town switchboard, a bank, and hotel are still standing but have been severely altered. After the population decline of the late 20th century, the town grew between 2000 and 2010. The construction of a four-lane highway through St. Libory and a new gas station on Highway 281 have been given some credit for the population increase.

St. Paul

St. Paul's founding is credited to Union Pacific surveyors Nicholas J. and J.N. Paul. They used their experience surveying lands across Nebraska for the Union Pacific to select a townsite in the fertile valley at the forks of the North and Middle Loup Rivers. The Paul brothers organized the Occidental Union Colony, like the Dannebrog's colony but without the restrictions on immigration status. Their goal was to aid in securing better terms for settlers than could be done on an individual basis.⁶⁴ On April 15, 1871, Nicholas Paul paid the Union Pacific Railroad \$785 for 400 acres of land in the hopes of claiming the county seat. This deal was just under \$2 per acre, the going rate for railroad land at the time. He claimed his own homestead through the Homestead Act for a \$14 filing fee three days later.

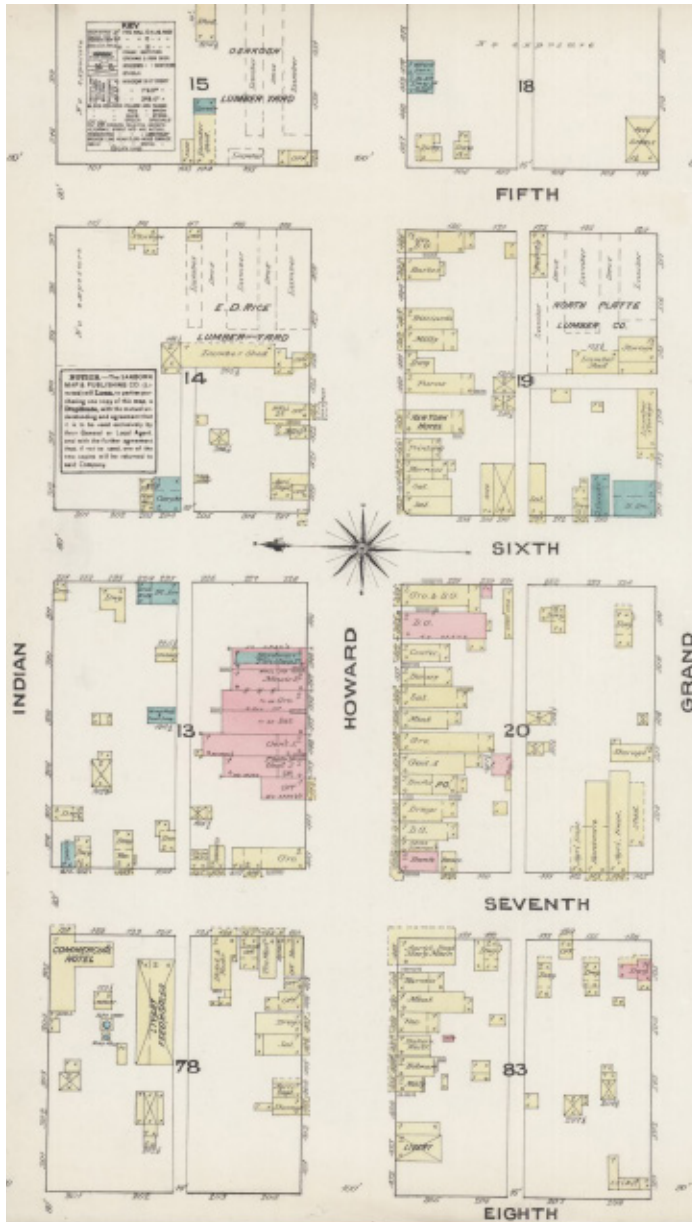
The first name for the town was Athens, but the Post Office refused the name since it was already taken by another Nebraska community. At the suggestion of Phineas Hitchcock to honor the Paul Brothers who were instrumental in founding Howard County and the city, it became St. Paul. The brothers sent recruiting material to encourage settlers to come to the area. The biggest recruitment came from Ohio, their former home.⁶⁵ The influential brothers were able to get a cottonwood bridge (lasting only one year) built with the help of General C.C. Augur the same month they purchased the land for St. Paul.⁶⁶

Figure 1.13: Howard Street 1897 in St. Paul



Source: Nebraska State Historical Society

Figure 1.14: 1885 Sanborn map of St. Paul



Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

Figure 1.15: 1892 Sanborn map of St. Paul showing the rapid reconstruction of the east side of Howard Street between 6th and 7th Streets, replacing early frame buildings (yellow) with more permanent brick buildings (pink)



Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

St. Paul began as a cattle town, serving as a main driving point for herds moving from Texas to the grasslands of the Niobrara and upper Missouri River. In the summer of 1875 anywhere between 1,000 and 1,600 head of cattle were driven at a time.⁶⁷ The first building, the town hall, was constructed by Stillman Hazeltine in 1871 with a grocery store on the first floor. It was later converted to the Buckeye House Hotel.⁶⁸ In 1873, *The Advocate*, an early newspaper which survived as the *Phonograph Herald* into the late 20th century, was opened. On January 9, 1881, the St. Paul First Presbyterian Church was dedicated.⁶⁹

By 1880, St. Paul had established itself as the gateway to the west and was often the last supply stop for settlers heading to the Dakotas or Fort Niobrara.⁷⁰ St. Paul had three grocery stores, two dry goods stores, a bank, two newspapers, four law offices, two physicians and a dentist, five saloons, a shoe store, bakery, barber, two boarding houses, four hotels, and a variety of other businesses.⁷¹ This was due in large part to the 1879 bond vote which approved \$20,000 to lure the railroad to St. Paul. This proved successful and with the coming railroad the population doubled in one year.⁷²

St. Paul today is a thriving small town, with a growing population year after year. Much work has been done in the downtown core to preserve the historic buildings and their original brick streets extend well beyond the downtown district.

Figure 1.16: St. Paul Depot 1916



Source: Howard County Historical Society

NOTES

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- 2 T.A. Andreas, "Andreas' History of the State of Nebraska: Howard County," http://www.kancoll.org/books/andreas_ne/howard/howard-p1.html, np.
- 3 Ellen Kiechel Partsch, *Howard County Nebraska, the first 100 years*, (St. Paul, Nebraska. 1975), 14.
- 4 Bahensky, 105.
- 5 Bahensky, 19.
- 6 Bahensky, 21.
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- 19 Bahensky, 348.
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- 29 Bahensky, 197.
- 30 NEGenWeb, "Boelus," <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ne/county/howard/boelus.html>.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Bahensky, 199.
- 34 Partsch, 7.
- 35 NEGenWeb, "Cotesfield," <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ne/county/howard/cotesfield.html>.
- 36 NEGenWeb, "Cotesfield," <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ne/county/howard/cotesfield.html>.
- 37 NEGenWeb, "Cushing," <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ne/county/howard/cushing.html>.
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- 39 Bahensky, 206.
- 40 Torben Grøngaard Jeppesen, (Odense : Odense City Museums: Odense University Press, 2000), 32.
- 41 Jeppesen, 78.
- 42 Jeppesen, 87.
- 43 Jeppesen, 167.
- 44 Jeppesen, 125.
- 45 Jeppesen, 87.
- 46 Jeppesen, 179.
- 47 Jeppesen, 215.
- 48 Jeppesen, 229.
- 49 Ibid.
- 50 Jeppesen, 238-240.
- 51 Jeppesen, 247.
- 52 Jeppesen, 258.
- 53 Bahensky, 206.
- 54 NEGenWeb, "Elba," <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ne/county/howard/elba.html>.
- 55 NEGenWeb, "Elba," <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ne/county/howard/elba.html>.
- 56 NEGenWeb, "Farwell," <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ne/county/howard/Farwell.html>.
- 57 Bahensky, 211.
- 58 NEGenWeb, "St. Libory," <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ne/county/howard/stilibory.html>.
- 59 Ibid.
- 60 Ibid.
- 61 Ibid.
- 62 Ibid.
- 63 Bahensky, 215.
- 64 Bahensky, 18-19.
- 65 Partsch, 14.
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- 67 Partsch, 16.
- 68 Partsch, 18.
- 69 Partsch, 28.
- 70 Partsch, 22.
- 71 Partsch, 23.
- 72 Partsch, 15.

CHAPTER 2

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter details the survey methods used to complete the reconnaissance work in Howard County and the results of the survey. The goal of this work was to identify and document historic properties that may be significant based on their historic and architectural merit. In November 2019, an architectural historian and historic architect from RDG Planning & Design conducted a Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHRSI) field survey, building upon previous survey work completed by History Nebraska. More details on the outcomes are in Chapter 3 and Appendix A.

SURVEY METHODS

Objectives

The historic resources reconnaissance survey identified and documented both new and existing properties that meet Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory criteria within Howard County. Properties meeting the criteria which appear to retain integrity were evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places either as an individual property or as part of a larger potential historic district.

Survey Limitations and Biases

While most properties within cities were visible from the public right-of-way some were difficult to assess due to heavy vegetation or large setbacks from the property line. To help overcome this limitation, county assessor data and images as well as Google Earth and Street View were consulted.

Methodology

Each step required to complete a reconnaissance survey is laid out in the digram in Figure 2.1. More specific details related to Howard County are discussed below.

Defining the extent of the survey. In Howard County the survey was limited to the incorporated areas of Howard County and did not include rural areas. Therefore, the survey work included buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the cities of Boelus, Cotesfield, Cushing, Dannebrog, Elba, Farwell, St. Libory, and St. Paul. Only historic properties visible from the public right-of-way were documented.

Future additional survey work for rural areas of Howard County is currently planned to be conducted by the Survey Coordinator for the NeSHPO. This in-house survey work will be added and recorded in GIS.

Research. The following locations were visited to obtain historical information:

- History Nebraska Archives and Library
- Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO)
- Omaha Public Library
- St. Paul Public Library

Documentation. Physical forms were not prepared for each property. The GIS shapefile includes all information that is included on the former NeHRSI survey forms.

Evaluation. Measures of integrity are discussed in the following section and illustrated in Figure 2.3. Properties deemed eligible are listed in Chapter 3. The primary resource type within Howard County were residential and commercial buildings.

- Residential properties: Only those with high degrees of physical integrity and a strong association with criterion A (association with an event) or B (association with a person) were included. Criterion C (distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction) for outstanding architectural representations were also evaluated.
- Commercial properties: Evaluation included both properties on an individual basis and as part of a historic district, with emphasis on those resources which have retained a high degree of integrity on their first-floor store fronts. Alterations however did not disqualify a building from identification for inclusion.

Figure 2.1: Diagram of Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

The reconnaissance survey consists of research, photography, data collection, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping. Reconnaissance Surveys include both new and previously surveyed properties and are identified through preliminary research or during fieldwork



Survey Extent

The survey area is defined at the start of the project. Only historic properties visible from the public right-of-way are documented as a reconnaissance survey does not go onto private property.

Research

Research includes books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and other written works about the history, culture, and settlement of the area and its communities. Additional historic photographs, advertisements, and other artifacts are reviewed.

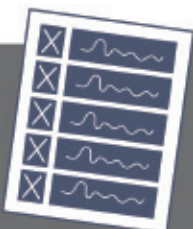


Field Survey and Identification

Properties more than 40 years old are surveyed according to the NeHSI manual. Location and physical status of previously surveyed properties are verified and additional properties meeting criteria are identified. Survey 123, a mobile application, is used to note exterior building details and is geolocated to the property boundaries.

Documentation

Following the field survey, each new property is assigned an NeHSI number, photographs are exported and labeled according to standard naming conventions, and the data is verified for accuracy.



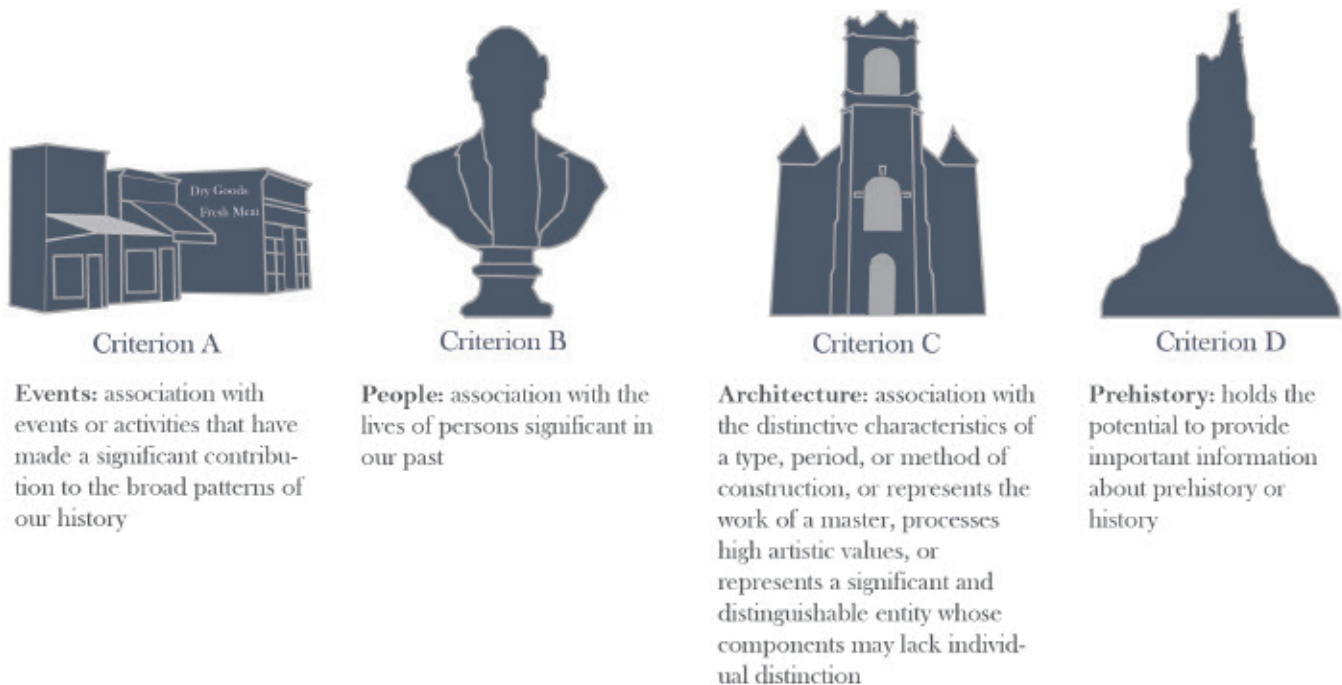
Evaluation

Each property is then evaluated based on integrity and significance to determine eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Resources must be 50 years old and in their original location or possess exceptional significance. Any potentially eligible properties nearing the 50 year mark are noted.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The National Register of Historic Places is a recognition program promoting districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Historic properties are significant at the local, state, or national level and must be at least 50 years old with a high degree of physical integrity. Properties may be listed in the National Register if they meet at least one of the National Park Service criterion shown in Figure 2.2 below. Guidance on applying the National Register Criterion of Evaluation can be found in the National Register Bulletin #15.

Figure 2.2: National Register Criteria



Criteria Considerations

The following property types in bold generally do not qualify for listing in the National Register. They may qualify if they fall into one of the following categories and meet at least one of the National Register criteria.

- **Religious properties** deriving significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- **Moved properties** that are significant for architectural value.
- **Birthplaces or grave sites** if there is no other appropriate site directly associated with a significant person's public life.
- **Cemeteries** that derive primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- **Reconstructed buildings** when built in a suitable environment.
- **Commemorative properties** with significant design, age, tradition or symbolic value.
- **Properties of less than 50 years** old that are of exceptional importance.

The survey did not find any cemeteries, birthplaces, grave sites, moved buildings, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties or properties achieving significance within the past 50 years in Howard County that would qualify under these circumstances.

Historic Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance and is important to determine the eligibility of a property. While it's tempting to recognize all old buildings, especially those with social significance, not all buildings will be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Often a downtown commercial district played a significant role in the town's development, however because of the lack of integrity is not eligible for nomination as a district. A property's integrity is evaluated against the following physical qualities:

- **Association** is the connection between a historic property and an event, activity, or person. Does the property maintain a direct link with its recommended significance?
- **Design** is quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Has the overall appearance/layout been significantly altered?
- **Feeling** is the ability of a historic property to evoke the aesthetic or historic sense of a past time and place. Does the property provide a sense of the historic time period?
- **Location** relates to the geographic place of the resource during the period of significance. Has the property been moved from its historic location?
- **Materials** assess whether the physical elements used in a historic property remain as they did during the period of significance. Has much of the historic fabric been replaced with non-historic material?
- **Setting** applies to the physical environment of a historic property. Is the area surrounding the property much as it was historically?
- **Workmanship** measures the integrity of a historic property in relation to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan. Is the care and craftsmanship of the historic period still evident?

EXAMPLE ASSESSMENT OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Background

The property in Figure 2.3, the C.V. Swoboda Building, was designed in 1928 for its corner lot location. The one-story masonry building is one of St. Paul's first filling stations and is significant for its association with early automobile use. This building is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register (see Figure 2.2 for details) because of its ties to transportation and its high degree of integrity.

The building is clearly well-maintained and a boon to the community's economic vitality. As seen in the historic image, it was buff brick with transom windows above the glass storefronts and was capped with a brick parapet. The building has not seen any preservation work, leading to deteriorated wood windows and doors. However, it has benefited the retention of original materials and workmanship. It's unclear if the leaded glass transom window is still intact under the boards. The projecting sign support and two of the four wall lights are in their original location despite new sconces.

Applying Elements of Integrity

There is not a set rule on how many elements of integrity must be met for a building to be eligible, but the analysis of each and the level of divergence are used to make a final determination. In the case of the C.V. Swoboda Building, aspects of all seven elements of integrity are intact, leading to its ability to convey its historic significance. Therefore, it has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register.



Historic Image of the C.V. Swoboda Building

Figure 2.3: Assessment of Historical Integrity of the C.V. Swoboda Building

Association. The building conveys some integrity of association given the connection to auto related uses.

Feeling. Similar to design, the retentions of key design features that evoke the historic sense of a past time and place are retained. The loss of historic gasoline pumps has led to some loss of integrity of feeling.

Location. Location is still intact. The building has not been moved and the surrounding buildings largely remain.

Setting. The physical environment of the building is intact and preserves the integrity of setting.

Workmanship. The retention of key features of the building, including the brick details contribute to the integrity of workmanship.

Design. Original wood windows, parapet wall, and entrance configuration are maintained, leading to integrity of design.

Materials. The primary material, brick, is still present along with the wood windows and metal storefront.



Current Image of the C.V. Swoboda Building

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The survey in Howard County evaluated all properties identified as 40 years or older according to county assessor data, regardless of the building construction or integrity. As a result, 1,217 properties within the boundaries of the incorporated cities of Howard County were surveyed. A total of 356 previously surveyed properties were evaluated and 861 new properties.

A total of 12 historic contexts developed by the NeSHPO and listed in the NeHRSI manual were used to identify potentially eligible properties. Additionally, the Settlement/Architecture context is broken into six architectural sub-categories. Each context includes examples of properties found in Howard County. Specific properties recommended eligible for listing in the National Register are identified in Chapter 3.

Agriculture

The study was limited to the incorporated communities of Howard County. This limited the number of properties relating to the agriculture context, however many communities had grain elevators and co-ops within the city limits. This context addresses property types related to food production including crops and livestock. In rural areas, this includes farmsteads flanked by barns, garages, machine sheds, and other outbuildings. In many instances, modern advances result in the replacement of historic barns with modern metal buildings. To the right is an example of an agricultural context in Howard County.



St. Paul Co-op Grain Association: St. Paul



American Legion and Auxiliary Post 119: St. Paul

Association

Association is related to social organizations like the YMCA or Masons that developed out of a mutual interest in science, trade, professions, sports, politics, and humanitarian efforts. These can be fraternal and benevolent associations or organizations around trade, special interests, education, political, professional, business, and fraternities, or sororities. To the left is an example of the association context.



Taylor Block: St. Paul

Commerce

Commerce is one of the more common historic contexts represented when surveying incorporated communities. This context is concerned with buying and selling commodities that are transported from one location to another. Property types include stores that provide various products or services and grain elevators. These buildings range from one to three stories in Howard County and are most commonly brick or false-frame buildings. The architectural styles varied, but mainly included the Period Revival and Commercial Vernacular styles. Examples of this context range from elaborate to more simple buildings as demonstrated to the left.



Communication

The communication context covers the transfer of information from person to person or point to point. This includes nonverbal and symbolic; written and spoken language; mechanical and electronic; oral, audial, visual, and tactile; telegraphic; postal; telephonic; radio; television; and newspaper. The communication context is represented in Howard County by the building to the right.



U.S. Post Office: Farwell

Diversion

The diversion context is related to activities designed for relaxation and amusement such as theaters or auditoriums. An early example of the diversion context in Howard County is Columbia Hall (to the right) which was used for dances, celebrations, and other entrainment in early Dannebrog history.



Columbia Hall: Dannebrog



Public School: Farwell



Public School: Dannebrog

Education

The education context relates to the act or process of imparting or acquiring knowledge. While schools most notably fall into this context, it also includes formal, apprenticeship and enculturation; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education. Museums and libraries often fall within the education context. In Howard County, the two buildings to the left are examples of the education context and show the range of architectural detailing that went into schools built in different communities and during different time periods.



Government

Properties under the government context involve the act or process of governing, the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions, complex political institutions, and laws and customs through which the function of governing is performed. To the left is an example of the government context and a current National Register property.



Howard County Courthouse: St. Paul



Industry

Industry is captured under three contexts—extraction industry (attainment of native raw materials for manufacturing industry), manufacturing industry (manufacturing activities as a whole including products, labor, etc.), and processing industry (processing, preparation, and packaging). An example of processing industry in Howard County is to the right.



Trotter Fertilizer: Farwell

Religion

The religious context involves beliefs including sacred places; practices and rituals manifest in literature, music, burial, paraphernalia and buildings; ecclesiastical organization including clergy and holy men, missionaries and congregations; social aspects including intolerance, missions, etc. In Howard County, this context is primarily applied to places of worship including churches and clergy residences. Religious buildings range in material.

Religious properties are usually eligible for inclusion in the National Register when assessed for architectural distinction or historical importance. Examples of religious properties recorded in the survey are to the right.



St. Anthony's of Padua: Farwell



First Baptist Church: Dannebrog



Farwell Water Tower: Farwell

Services

The services context captures primary support services provided by the government as well as private professional services. Examples include banks, public utility buildings, hospitals, mortuaries, and restaurants. In Howard County, the numerous historic water towers like the Farwell Water Tower (left) represent the service context.



Union Pacific Depot: Boelus

Transportation

The transportation context represents the carrying, moving, or conveying of materials and people from one place to another. Examples of associated property types include roads, gas stations, bridges, railroad stations, and depots. Howard County has a number of extant railroad depots like the Boelus Depot (left) that represent the transportation context.



Settlement/Architecture

The historic context of settlement and architecture relates to the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. Residences dominated the surveyed properties related to this context. A wide variety of architectural styles representing a range of building periods was documented. The following architectural periods and styles correlate to those used for National Register listing. While all potential architectural styles are listed, not all were found within Howard County during the survey work, nor is an example photograph included for every style found.



Mid-19th Century (1850-1910)

Exotic Revival

This style was popular between 1830 and 1850 with a resurgence in the 1920s. It is characterized by several different, somewhat rare, styles. Two common sub-styles are the Egyptian Revival and the Moorish or Oriental Revival style.

Gothic Revival

Generally, this style is seen in larger buildings of heavy masonry construction. The windows are often pointed arches, often seen of churches of this time period.

Greek Revival

This style was popular from 1820-1860 and used a classical vocabulary. The plan is often rectangular with interior spaces divided irregularly. It often features a two-story temple front with pedimented gable and decorative cornice.



Gothic Revival Church: Boelus

Mid-19th Century (1850-1910) cont.

Italian Villa

This style, also referred to as Italianate, was common between 1840 and 1885 and evokes a romanticized period of architecture. The style was made popular through public pattern books by architect Andrew Jackson Downing. Common components include irregular floor plans with a prominent square tower and decorative bracketed cornices.

Octagon Mode

The Octagon Style was relatively short lived and dates to between 1850 and 1870. It was made popular by Orson Squire Fowler after he published *The Octagon House: a House for All*. It was often used in barn and outbuilding construction.



Simplified Italian Villa: Boelus



Page on the Italian Villa from Andrew Jackson Downings Book

Source: <https://archive.org/stream/treatiseontheory41down#page/314/mode/2up>

Late Victorian (1850-1910)

Gothic

Following the Civil War, High Victorian Gothic architecture became common in public buildings and mansions. Similar to the Gothic Revival style, Victorian Gothic architecture is brick or stone with decorative masonry, quoins, pressed brick, and terra cotta panels. Fenestration is accented with brick or stone trim, often in contrasting color.

Italianate

Italianate was a popular style between 1870 and 1890 for houses. Buildings were two stories with low-pitched; hip roofs; wide eaves supported by heavy brackets; tall, narrow windows; and front porches.



Simplified Italianate House: Boelus



Queen Anne House: Dannebrog

Queen Anne

A highly decorated style common at the end of the 19th century. These homes were often two stories in height with asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched roofs. Surfaces were usually varied with texture, gingerbread trim, and prominent towers.

Renaissance

Two periods characterize the Renaissance Revival style. The first took place between 1840 and 1890; a formal style with symmetrical, cube forms. Italian elements along with accentuated rusticated quoins, architrave framed fenestration, and entablatures or pediments are common. The second began in 1890 and ended around 1920 and differed from the first period in scale and size. These buildings are larger and usually three or more stories with horizontal divisions defined through belt or string courses of brick. Each floor is often treated with different decoration. The roof is accentuated with projecting cornices and a balustrade.

Romanesque

Popular between 1840 and 1900, the Romanesque Revival style is based on the buildings of ancient Rome. One of the most common types employed in the U.S. is the Richardsonian Romanesque version. These buildings are identified by rounded arches and heavy, often rusticated, massing in stone or brick.

Second Empire

The most common feature of a Second Empire building is the mansard roof. Popular between 1860 and 1900, this style of building traces its roots to France. Accompanying the distinctive roof is often brackets beneath the cornice, rounded arched windows, decorative dormer windows, and cresting at the roof line.



Depot with Elements of the Second Empire Style: St. Paul

Late Victorian (1850-1910) cont.

Shingle Style

Shingle style, popular between 1880 and 1900 is a reflection of its name. The wall surfaces are clad in shingles and appear monochrome if left unpainted. The form often resembles a Queen Anne style with a wrap around porch, but lacks the decoration.

Stick/Eastlake

This style was common between 1860 and 1890 and is identifiable by the decorative stickwork or bands of wood trim on the exterior surfaces. It is often seen as transition between a Gothic Revival and a Queen Anne. This is another style that was promoted in Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books.



Shingle Style House: Burwell, NE (Garfield County)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals (1880-1940)

Beaux Arts

A style popular between 1890 and 1930 closely associated with the Ecole des Beaux-Arts school where a number of architects studied during this time period. The style emphasizes classical forms and features, elaborate detailing, massive plans, and heavy masonry. Surfaces are often heavily decorated and feature arches and colossal columns or pilasters.

Classical Revival

Also known as neoclassical revival, this style of architecture was most prominent in the first few decades of the 20th century and is characterized by symmetrical facades and classical columns framing the front facade. It is a less ornate style than Beaux Arts, but has similar classical details.



Classical Revival House: St. Paul



Colonial Revival House: St. Paul



Gothic Revival House: St. Paul

Colonial Revival

A style popular between 1900 and 1940 characterized by simple, symmetrical, classically-derived entrances often framed by columns. Features include side gable roofs with dormers, columns, and shutters when seen in residential construction.

French Renaissance

This style is usually stone or brick made to look like a castle or chateaus with multiple stories. Steep pitched roofs or mansard roofs covered in slate tile with some dormers are common. Cylindrical towers and turrets with decorative elements are usually employed.

Italian Renaissance

A style popular between 1890 and 1940 characterized by wide, overhanging bracketed eaves. Doors and windows are often arched with distinctive lintels. In commercial buildings, rusticated stonework, horizontal brick or stone bands, and elaborate pediments or patterns are often found.

Late Gothic Revival

The Late Gothic Revival style, influenced by English and French architecture, was popular between 1890 and 1940. A subset of this style is the Collegiate Gothic Style, specific to educational buildings. The general style is most common to church buildings, but is also seen in some commercial buildings. The most distinguishing feature is the pointed arch, along with window tracery, leaded glass, battlements, and pinnacles.

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals (1880-1940) cont.

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

This style was popular from about 1890 through 1930 and is inspired by the architecture of Spain and Latin America. Typical features include low-pitched roofs with no eaves or a low-pitched roof with red clay tile. Rounded windows and doors, stucco walls, and asymmetrical facades are common.



Spanish Colonial House: St. Paul

Pueblo

This style was most common in the southwest around Santa Fe, New Mexico, from about 1910 through the 1940s. Buildings appear as a mixture of Spanish Colonial, mission, and Indian Pueblo forms. Flat, parapeted roof lines, rounded edges with no eaves, and stucco cladding are common elements.



Tudor Revival House: St. Paul

Tudor Revival

A common 1920s and 1930s style of architecture blending late English medieval styles. Steep gables, half-timbering, and stucco, wood, and stone materials characterize this type of construction.

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements (1890-1930)

Bungalow/Craftsman

A style popular beginning in the late 19th century and continuing through 1940, characterized by overhanging eaves, large open porches with posts, and low-pitched roofs.



Craftsman House: Farwell

Chicago

The Chicago style was most popular between 1890 and 1920 made famous by the Chicago architects that promoted the new technology of steel frame construction. This style led to the first skyscrapers in the urban landscape after steel technology allowed for taller buildings. These buildings are identifiable by the steel skeleton construction, often visible on the exterior, with a simple cornice and large bands of windows.

Commercial Style

Commercial vernacular buildings are very common in downtowns. This style employs a simple style of commercial construction popular between 1860 and 1930 characterized by large retail windows and recessed entrances on the first floor. They typically employ a rectangular plan with shallow projections. This style often crosses over with the Chicago style since their period of use overlaps.

Prairie School

Prairie School architecture is closely associated with architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The style focuses on open floor plans, low-pitched roofs with broad eaves, and long bands of windows. A variant of this style is the American Foursquare or "Prairie Box." These are simplified versions of the Prairie School buildings that include a full-width front porch on a square plan. This residential variation on the Prairie School style typically consist of two and a half stories.



Vernacular Commercial Building: St. Paul



Prairie Box Home: St. Paul

Modern Movement (1925-1950)

Art Deco

Art Deco was a popular style between 1925 and 1940 and is easily identifiable through the stylized geometric forms and details. Conceived as a break from the ornamented forms of the past, Art Deco buildings are sleek, linear, and employ geometric ornamentation. Many use step backs to create a stepped outline with low-relief decorative panels. Common materials include concrete block, glazed brick or tile, and stucco.

International Style

The international style was at its height between 1930 and 1950. Architects like Le Corbusier in France, and Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe in Germany championed the style. It is identifiable through the flat roofed, asymmetrical form with bands of windows and a lack of ornament.

Moderne

An architectural style common between 1930 and 1950 featuring streamlined simplicity and the sculptural use of rectilinear geometric forms. This style was a less ornamented, streamlined version of Art Deco. Smooth walls, rounded corners, and curved glass identify these buildings.

Mixed /Other

Two additional categories, mixed and other, catch the varied architectural styles that often do not fit into one of these categories. An example of an "other" style would be a sod house.

CHAPTER 3

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

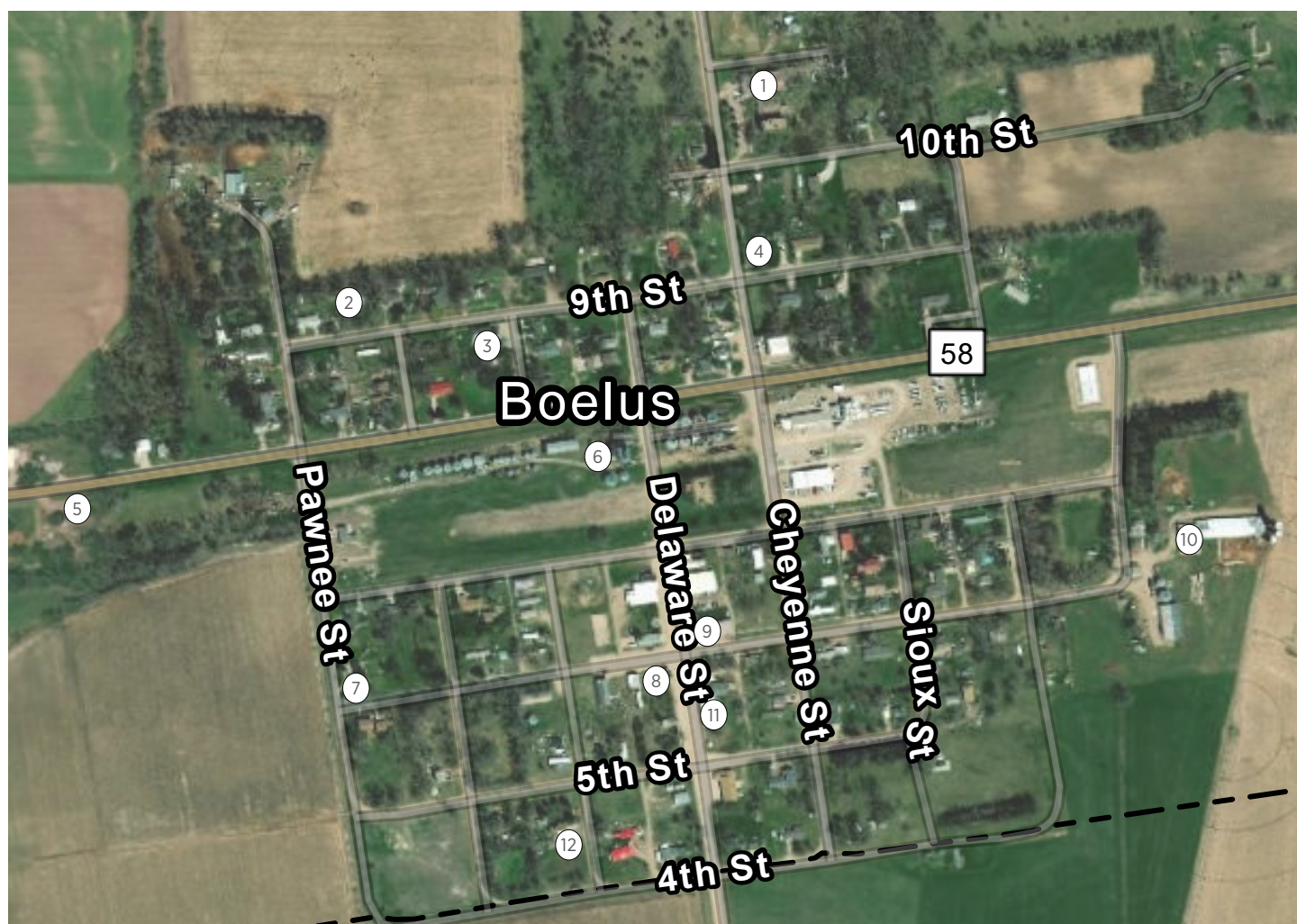
In addition to documenting the existing resources in Howard County, the survey aimed to identify properties that could qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, giving local preservation groups a starting point for furthering preservation in their community. National Register status is a recognition of the historic or architectural significance of a property at the local, state, or national level. Being listed in the National Register may qualify your property for certain historic tax incentives (see Chapter 4). Before an applicant moves forward with the process of listing a property in the National Register, the NeSHPO may need to complete additional research on potentially eligible properties that are noted in this survey report. Please consult with the NeSHPO about the National Register application process and eligibility of

particular properties. A sidebar in this chapter provides details on the properties currently in the National Register in Howard County.

NRHP RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 58 properties are recommended as potentially eligible by RDG Planning & Design for inclusion in the National Register on an individual basis. Only one district is recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register—The St. Paul Downtown Historic Core. The following pages are organized by city, with a location map preceding the recommended eligible properties when more than four buildings are identified. A short description accompanies each building including information on its history when available and justification for further research.

Figure 3.1: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties



Boelus:



①

Boelus High School
HW01-017
Built: 1911

The Boelus High School, built in 1911, is an excellent example of a small, rural community's higher education architecture. This building type is quickly disappearing from our landscape as school districts consolidate and abandon such buildings. This building was left vacant after the school district merged with Centura High School.



②

Agriculture Building
HW01-075
Built: Unknown

Agricultural buildings such as this are quickly being lost. Further research should be performed on this building to understand its historic use and history.



③

Grace United Methodist Church
HW01-019
Built: 1897

The Methodist Episcopal Church congregation constructed this building in 1897 and held their first service December 26. In 1927, the interior was remodeled. The windows were replaced in 1961 and the west addition was completed in 1966. The final alteration was a new east addition in 1969. This church building is a classic example of early settlement ecclesiastical, vernacular architecture. Further research is recommended to better understand the group of people who were influential in the creation of this building and its role in the community.



④

Peter Jensen House
HW01-018
Built: 1908

This home, built in 1908, is a classic example of vernacular, rural architecture during the settlement of Nebraska. Further investigation is recommended to determine if enough defining characteristics are present to be eligible for listing.





⑤

Union Pacific Depot
HW01-026
Built: Unknown

This building was once the Boelus Union Pacific Depot and is a rare existing example of early rural depots in Howard County. The building is in good condition considering its age and lack of use. It appears from 2015 aerial imagery the rail-side bay (viewed in the historic image to the left) is still intact.



⑥

Boelus Grain Elevator
HW01-014
Built: Unknown

Grain elevators are an important aspect in the overall history and settlement of an agriculturally significant state as Nebraska.



⑦

House
HW01-013
Built: Unknown

Though some modifications have been made to this house, there are still a number of defining characteristics that deserve further investigation. Overall scale and massing, as well as a unique tower and bay window are prominent features on this classic example of Late Victorian architecture. Research into whether the siding has been replaced will be necessary to determine if it is eligible.



⑧

Boelus State Bank
HW01-004
Built: ca. 1900

The Boelus State Bank is a polychromatic, masonry building with decorative brackets and pilasters. It is a unique example of turn of the century commercial architecture. Despite the replacement windows the rest of the building retains a high degree of integrity conveying the craftsmanship of its original construction.





9

Commercial Building
HW01-058
Built: 1920

This large two-story masonry building with brick corbelling is significant for its association in retail commerce during the settlement and growth of the Midwest.



10

Farmstead
HW01-055
Built: 1892

The year 1892 is painted on the barn of this early farmstead with various agricultural building types and an early farmhouse that were once commonplace across the Midwest but are quickly disappearing.



11

Boelus City Hall/Fire Station
HW01-005
Built: 1914

This two-story, masonry city hall building was constructed in 1914. Further research is recommended to understand its significance in the history and development of the community.



12

House
HW01-010
Built: 1915

This one-story house has a unique blend of styles and features. Additional research is recommended to determine the possibility of eligibility. Though changes have been made, there are many classic features of vernacular, rural residential architecture that are important to the overall settlement of the Midwest.



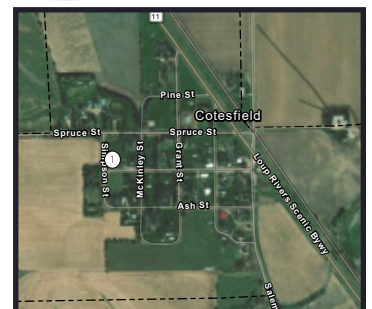
Cotesfield:



①

Doc Beebe Hotel
HW02-002
Built: ca. 1900

Additional research should be conducted to better understand the significance and role of this little masonry building. Based on early historical descriptions of Cotesfield, this stone building is likely the one referred to as Doc Beebe's Hotel on the edge of town.



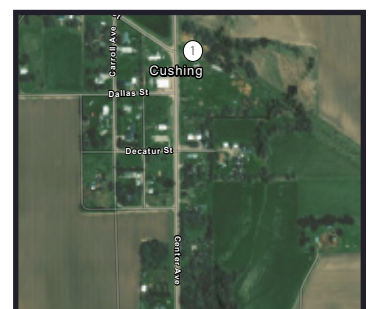
Cushing:



①

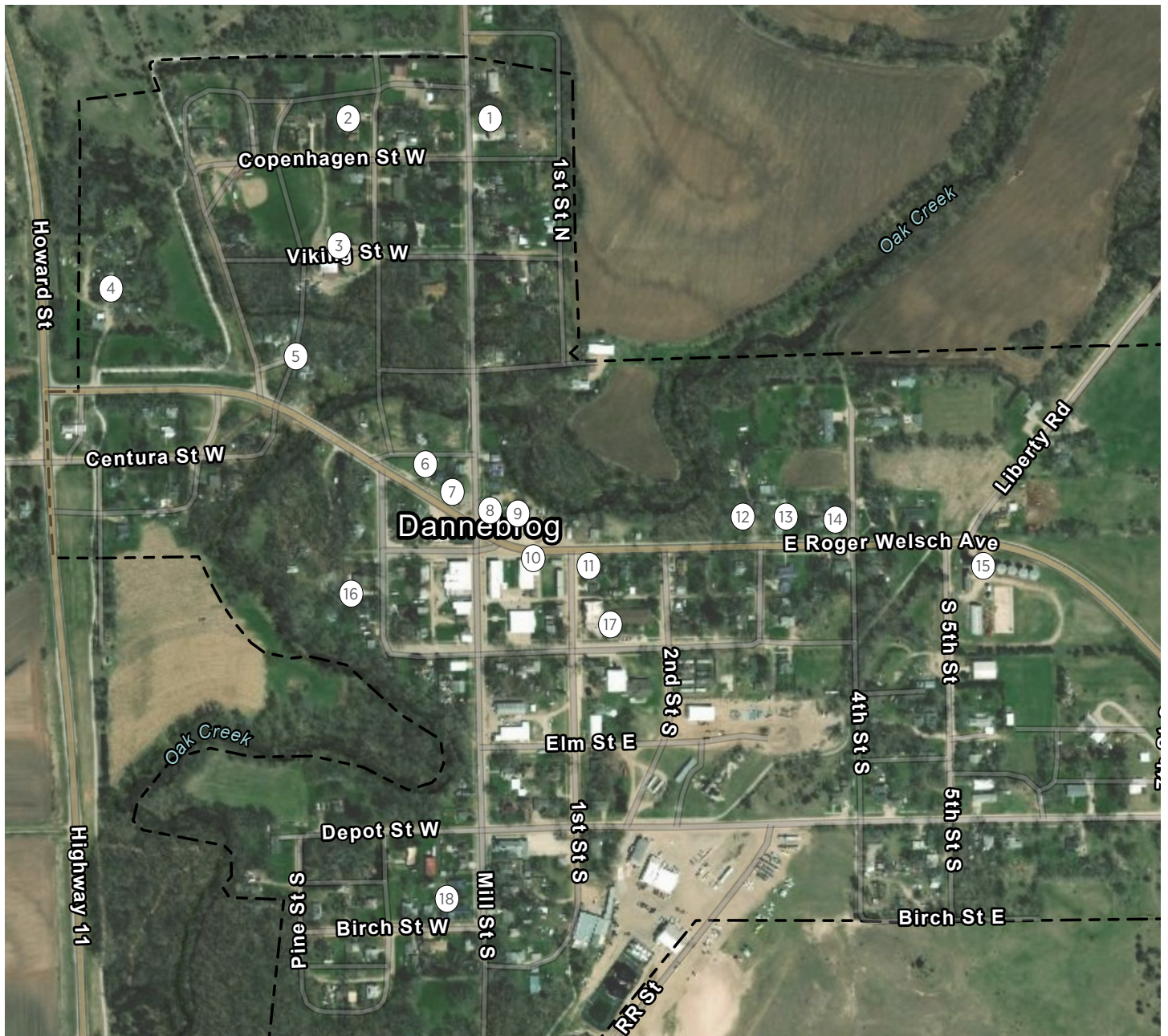
Grain Silo
HW03-002
Built: Unknown

Once a common feature across the Nebraska landscape, these grain silos constructed from masonry are no longer commonplace.



Dannebrog:

Figure 3.2: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties





①

House
HW04-089
Built: 1905

This house is a well-preserved example of vernacular, residential architecture with turn of the century details. It retains a high degree of integrity with original wood siding and windows, along with the front porch and chimney.



②

House
HW04-087
Built: 1910

This house is a unique example of a one-story, masonry bungalow with a porte cochere. Subtle details enhance the integrity of this house including the dormer details and the stone keys on the brick columns.



3

Dannebrog High School
HW04-093
Built: Unknown

The Dannebrog High School is a refined example of rural higher education architecture. Its bold polychromatic masonry detailing is well-preserved. While the exact date of construction is unknown, it was likely built prior to 1930 given its architectural style.



4

Theodore Krogh House
HW04-102
Built: ca. 1900

This well-preserved home is a textbook example of vernacular, rural architecture during the settlement of Nebraska. Overall massing and scale remain and have not been compromised; details such as scroll work and bracket hoods are still intact or have been replaced with appropriate replicas.





⑤

House
HW04-177
Built: 1890

This well-preserved home is a textbook example of vernacular, rural architecture during the settlement of Nebraska. Overall massing and scale remain and have not been compromised; details such as scroll work, brackets and classically derived window hoods appear to be original.



⑥

House
HW04-075
Built: ca. 1900

Some features have been altered, but this house retains some unique features of its revival style. Further research and investigation are recommended to determine possible eligibility.



7

Commercial Building
HW04-074
Built: 1900

This unique, two-story commercial building deserves further investigation and study to determine its role in the development of Dannebrog and commercial trade during this time. Typical 19th century details such as cast iron columns remain.



8

Shlytern House
HW04-073
Built: 1895

This one-story wood building should be researched further to understand its association and role in the commercial trade of Dannebrog. Its massing is not typical of common commercial buildings and appears to have begun as a house for the Schlytern Family in 1909.





9

Commercial Building
HW04-165
Built: 1910

This small, one-story commercial building should be researched further to understand its unique combination of materials – heavy masonry construction with delicate leaded glass windows.



10

Commercial Building
HW04-125
Built: 1910

One-story masonry building; various blocks built at different times. Details such as brick corbelling, round-topped windows with Gothic details still exist. Building would be significant for its role in the commercial trade of the turn of the century Dannebrog.



11

Dr. D.M. Pedersen House
HW04-053
Built: ca. 1900

This large, two-story house is a classic example of vernacular residential architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries in rural Nebraska. The property is well kept and may have many new materials applied; further research should be done to determine possible eligibility.



12

House
HW04-046
Built: 1905

This one and a half-story house built in 1905 is a classic example of vernacular residential architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries in rural Nebraska. The property is well kept and may have new materials applied; further research should be done to determine possible eligibility.





13

House
HW04-047
Built: 1910

This one and a half-story house is a classic example of vernacular residential architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries in rural Nebraska. The property is well-kept and may have new materials applied. An addition appears to have been added, but it is situated on a secondary façade and does not detract from the overall massing or scale of the original home. Further research should be done to determine possible eligibility.



14

Neils Andersen House
HW04-048
Built: ca. 1900

This one and a half-story house built in 1907 is a classic example of vernacular residential architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries in rural Nebraska. The property is well kept and may have new materials applied; further research should be done to determine possible eligibility.



15

Dannebrog Grain Elevator
HW04-001
Built: Unknown

Grain elevators are an important aspect in the overall history and settlement of an agriculturally significant state as Nebraska.



16

House
HW004-067
Built: 1925

This one and a half-story house is a classic example of vernacular residential architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries in rural Nebraska. The property is well kept and may have many new materials applied; further research should be done to determine possible eligibility.





17

Barn
HW04-037
Built: 1908

This front-end gable building is unique to late 19th century commercial buildings in the area. Further research should be done to understand its construction, original use and history in the community.



18

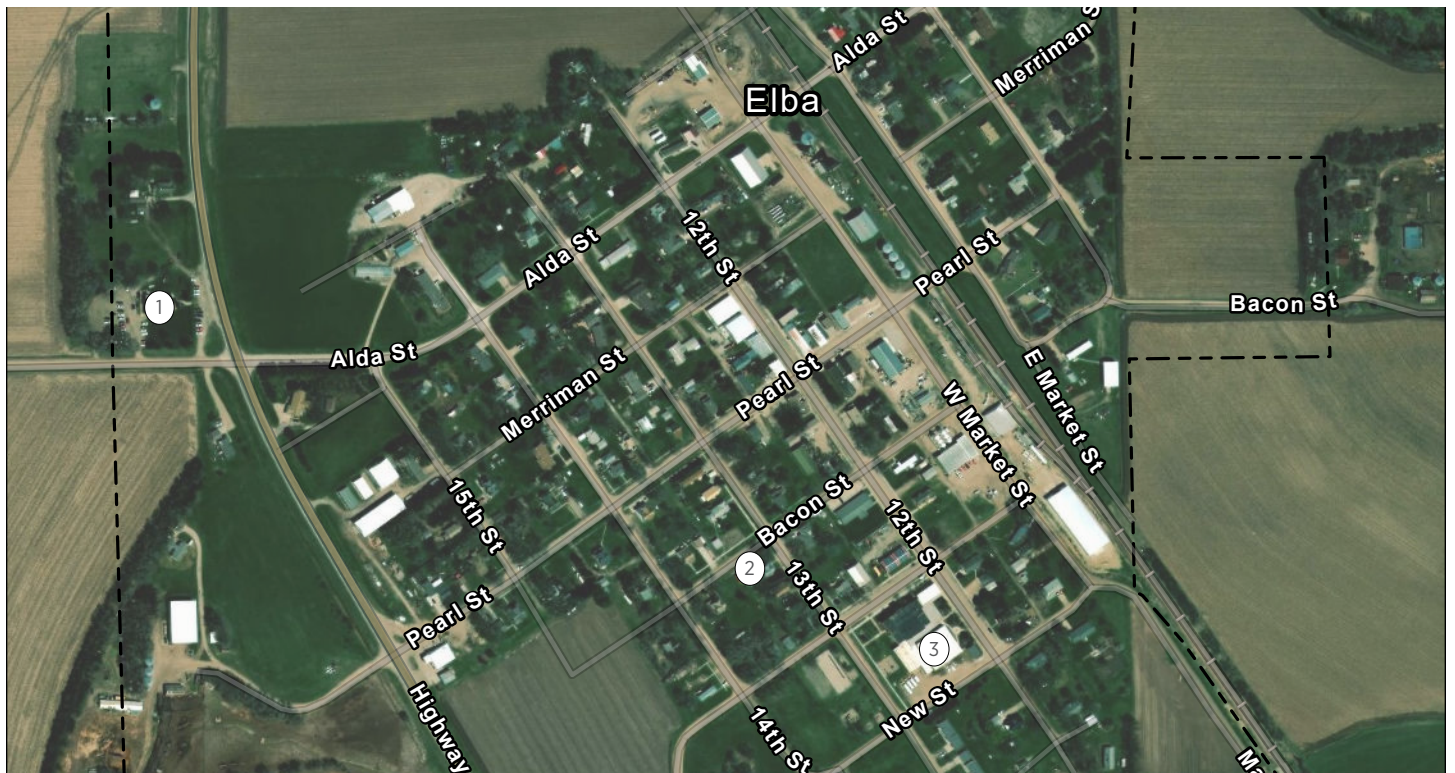
House
HW04-025
Built: 1918

This front-end gable house is an excellent example of a Craftsman bungalow. Several distinctive characteristics such as large brackets, inset porch, and original windows provide integrity.



Elba:

Figure 3.3: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties



①

St. Joseph Catholic Church
HW06-028
Built: 1927

Well-preserved masonry church with impressive tower and Romanesque details. Excellent example of rural community churches throughout the advancement of the settlement of Nebraska. The church was completed on May 31, 1927 at a cost of \$14,000 plus donations in labor and materials. This building replaced the original frame church completed in 1888.





②

House
HW06-032
Built:

This one and a half-story house is a classic example of vernacular residential architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries in rural Nebraska. The property is well kept and some changes have been made; further research should be done to determine possible eligibility.



③

Elba Public School
HW06-072
Built: 1934

The Elba School District, formed in 1890, built this two-story masonry school building in 1934. It is an excellent and somewhat rare example of Art Deco educational architecture from the 1930s. Art Deco details and polychromatic brick give it a unique appearance.



Farwell:

Figure 3.4: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties



①

Dobry Hotel
HW07-017
Built: Unknown

This two-story, masonry commercial building served as a hotel when it was built. Further research is recommended to understand its significance in the community and commerce trade roles.





②

Ignac Pawlowski House
HW06-007
Built: 1897

This one-and-a-half-story house is a classic example of vernacular residential architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries in rural Nebraska. The ties to Polish American settlement in Howard County should be explored through this home's early owner.



③

St. Anthony of Padua
HW07-001
Built: 1887; Addition: 1924

The St. Anthony of Padua congregation formed in 1877 and moved their original 1887 building 2.5 miles from the Posen Cemetery into Farwell in 1924. The building was cut in half and 40 feet added in the middle. This church building is unique in its Italian Renaissance inspired design. Twin towers flank a rose window at the front end gable. Modifications have been made to the original towers making nomination under Criterion C less likely, but could potentially be significant under Criterion A as the oldest Polish Catholic Church west of the Mississippi. More research is needed on the congregation and associated events.



④

St. Anthony's School
HW07-086
Built: 1926

The cornerstone for the St. Anthony of Padua school and convent was laid on May 5, 1926. Further research is recommended to document the significance of this building - not only to the church congregation but also to the community as a whole. Parish church schools are becoming less and less common throughout our cultural landscape.



St. Libory

①

St. Libory Church Complex
HW10-002
Built: 1953

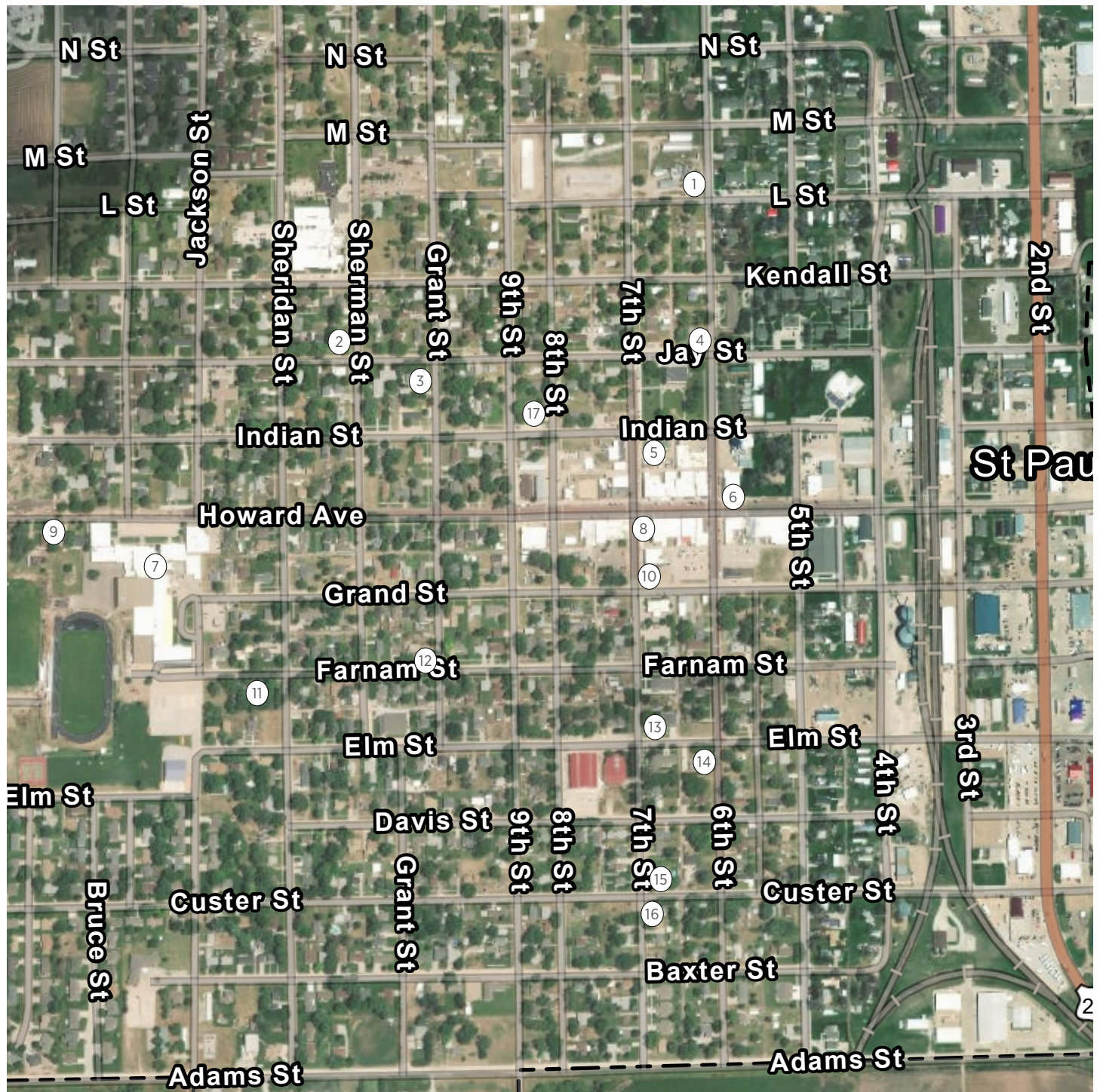
St. Libory Church is a large, masonry building with Italian Renaissance inspired design. The connected campanile is also a unique feature for rural churches. Overall, the church maintains a high level of architectural integrity, including the original (or appropriately replaced) tile roof. The original church was built on this site in 1878 but was replaced with the current building in 1953. The dedication ceremony was held May 31, 1954, and a new rectory built in 1960.



St. Paul:

Figure 3.5: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties

*St. Paul has one potential historic district.
See p. 83 Historic District for further
information.*



①

Grain Elevators
HW11-289
Built: Unknown

Grain elevators are an important aspect in the overall history and settlement of an agriculturally significant state as Nebraska.



②

House
HW11-142
Built: 1915

This well-maintained, two-story home with many original details still intact was built in 1915. Additional research would likely tie this home to a prominent citizen as well, connecting it to the development of the community.





③

House
HW11-021
Built: 1899

This well-maintained, prominent two-story home with many original details still intact. Additional research would likely tie this home to a prominent citizen as well, connecting it to the development of the community after its construction in 1899.



④

Gruber House
HW11-175
Built: 1908

The Gruber House was built by St. Paul business owner and brick manufacturer Frank Gruber, a Bohemian immigrant. The home is built with bricks from his factory and is a classic example of a one-story, masonry home with pyramidal roof shape. The home is now part of the Howard County Historical Society Historical Village. Additional research should be done for possible eligibility.



5

Service Station
HW11-034
Built: 1934

This service station is a great example of early filling stations, a new building type due to the expansion of the automobile industry. Many such examples have been modified beyond recognition; this example still maintains its integrity.



6

Cushman Block
HW11-001
Built: 1886

This three part block, two-story commercial building with impressive original details is still intact despite "modernizing" changes. The building was built in 1886 with three tenant spaces for a hotel, shop, and furniture store. Pressed tin cornice with double pediments on the primary façade and single pediment on the secondary façade still remain. Quoins, cast iron columns and decorative window hoods also still exist. This building would be significant in its role in commerce trade.





7

St. Paul High School
HW11-041
Built: ca. 1920

This large three-story masonry high school with brick and terracotta details in contrasting color was built by one of the oldest school districts in Nebraska. Multiple additions have been added to the building since its 1920s construction but the original portion remains fully unobstructed from the primary façade.



8

St. Paul State Bank
HW11-029
Built: 1879

This small, two-story commercial building with canted corner entry was built in 1879. St. Paul founder N.J. Paul purchased the building in 1884. Masonry details and decorative window hoods still exist. Additional research is recommended to determine its history to the commerce trade in the town.



9

Anderson House/Loup Valley
Hatchery
HW11-040
Built: 1937

This site includes a two-story masonry house with Georgian Revival Colonial details and a large, two-story masonry building. Additional research should be done to better understand these two buildings on the edge of town and their role in the community. Previous survey work gave a 1937 construction date with the historic name Anderson House/Loup Valley Hatchery. C.J. Bowell is credited as the architect.



House



Garage



10

C.V. Swoboda Building
HW11-062
Built: 1928

The C.V. Swoboda Building is a one-story masonry building designed for its corner lot location. Built in 1928 as one of St. Paul's first filling stations, the building is reported to have originally had stained glass windows.



11

House
HW11-022
Built: 1890

This two-story home with many original Classical Revival details still intact is well-maintained. The current owner is only the second person to own the home and verifies the rear addition was added in the 1970s to expand the kitchen.



12

House
HW11-072
Built: ca. 1900

This one-and-a-half-story home has a unique combination of various revival styles, including a Dutch gambrel roof and Classical Revival columns. Original leaded glass windows also appear to be intact.



13

House
HW11-082
Built: 1905

This one-and-a-half-story home has a unique combination of various revival styles, including a Dutch gambrel roof and Colonial Revival columns. An addition has been added to the home but was placed on a secondary façade. Additional research is recommended to determine eligibility for listing.





14

Frank Bartle House
HW11-011
Built: 1888

This is a textbook example of the Italianate style built by shop owner Frank Bartle whose first commercial building was standing in 1885. Large, cube massing with typical Italianate details (large, narrow windows, decorative brackets, and widow's walk) provide an overall well-preserved Italianate piece of architecture.



15

House
HW11-097
Built: 1895

Classic example of vernacular residential architecture during the late 19th century. Gable-ell massing with unique concave sloping porch roof. Decorative window hoods are well maintained.



16

Joe and August Sack House
HW11-096
Built: Unknown

The Joe and August Sack House is a typical example of Victorian Gothic residential architecture of the late 19th century. Original gingerbread (or appropriate replacements) still exist at gable ends. The overall shape is somewhat unique with its canted corner and large bay window.



17

First Presbyterian Church
HW11-164
Built: 1907

The first building was constructed on this site in August 1881, just three years after the congregation of 12 was formed. During a church service on February 19, 1905, it caught fire and burned to the ground. In 1907 a new building was completed at a cost of \$15,000. The building is a well-maintained masonry church with unique brick detailing. Contrasting brick at corners and around windows offer a unique aesthetic. The large prominent tower is typical of many Presbyterian churches built during the time of Nebraska's progressing settlement.



HISTORIC DISTRICTS

One potential historic district was identified through the survey process. As discussed at the beginning of this chapter, integrity is a key component of eligibility for National Register. Downtown St. Paul retains a high degree of historic integrity to be eligible as a district. The boundaries would be roughly from 9th Street to mid-block between 5th and 6th Streets, Indian Street to Grand Street. Buildings range in age from 1886 through the late 1900's. Architectural styles vary, however a number of buildings on Howard Avenue are well-preserved Italianate buildings. The intact brick streets add to the district's cohesion. The proposed district is potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as a collection of buildings that represent early commercial development in St. Paul.

Other communities like Farwell or Dannebrog have a number of older resources, however the high degree of alterations or demolitions that have taken place result in a determination of not eligible at this time. Dannebrog could potentially be eligible in the future if non-historic mansard roofs and other non-historic alterations are reversed. While many neighborhoods have a historic feel, none possess a high degree of cohesion for inclusion under any of the National Register criterion.

Figure 3.6: Recommended St. Paul Commercial Historic District Boundary



Potential Downtown Historic District

ALMOST ELIGIBLE

The field survey included buildings between 40 and 50 years old, understanding that many of these buildings would soon be eligible for listing in the National Register. None of the buildings built between 1970 and 1980 appear to be of a high enough quality of design to require review in the next ten years. Over time however, they may acquire significance as the ranch and split level homes age.

FUTURE STUDY

A series of historic topics and resource types were identified during the survey of Howard County that could benefit from further study. The following research and survey activities have been identified to further the understanding of Howard County's rich history for local residents and historians alike.

Intensive Survey of Ethnic Architecture

As mentioned in the history of Howard County in Chapter 1, the area was settled largely by immigrant groups including the Danish, Swedish, and Polish. They had a great impact on the churches, farmsteads, homes, and businesses built in each of the communities of Howard County. The architectural legacy is evident primarily in the numerous Gothic and Roman style churches erected in many cities, but evidence of their style also appears in many of the homes. Intensive research into the adaptation of European architectural heritage by the various immigrant groups in Howard county is recommended to assist in identifying the impact of these resources and to develop a historic context.

Agricultural Context

While outside the scope of this survey, development of an agricultural context to assist in identifying important agricultural practices, advancements, and impacts would be beneficial for Howard County. The founding and growth of the communities within relied heavily on agriculture for their success. While few agricultural-related uses exist within the boundaries of this survey, future work in the unincorporated portions of Howard County will likely reveal significant resources.



Howard Avenue looking northwest



Howard Avenue looking west

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

Howard County has three existing National Register resources. All the buildings retain sufficient integrity to remain in the National Register.

The Dannevirke Lutheran Church and Community Hall was built in 1901 northwest of Elba. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.



Columbia Hall, located in Dannebrog, was built in 1908 and listed in the National Register in 2005.



The Howard County Courthouse was constructed between 1912 and 1915 and listed in 1990.



LOCAL PRESERVATION

The Howard County Historical Society has a long history, dating to 1901 when it was called the Old Settlers' Society with town founder N.J. Paul as president and Robert Harvey as secretary. What began as informal speeches and recalling old days morphed into the Howard County Historical Society in 1966. The organization has a wide collection of artifacts and historic buildings which have been collected in the Historical Village at 6th and Indian Streets. The buildings were moved from their original locations throughout the county. They provide a great museum experience, but the buildings are no longer eligible for listing in the National Register because they were moved. The society has an archive of their newsletter, *Historically Speaking* available on their website, in addition to an interactive map of all the county school districts and former railroad depots.

While the organization does great work to further historic preservation in Howard County, each community can consider further preservation tools such as:

- Start listing properties in the National Register identified as eligible in this chapter.
- Work with NeSHPO to determine whether CLG status and a local landmarks program would be a good fit for Howard County or any of the individual cities.

"To preserve the history of Howard County in a manner that will educate and inspire interested individuals, to collect and preserve those artifacts related to its settlement: social, ethnic, religious, economic, military service, and farming. To be the storytellers for future generations." —Garfield County

Historical Society Mission Statement



Above: Center Avenue on Danish Independence Day (June 5, 1903) in Cushing (Photo Credit: Howard County, Nebraska, the First 100 Years by Ellen Partsch)
Below: Dannebrog in early 1900s (Photo Credit: Howard County, Nebraska, the First 100 Years by Ellen Partsch)



CHAPTER 4

NEBRASKA PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office is charged with promoting preservation and enhancement of Nebraska's cultural resources which include buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The National Historic Preservation Act charges all SHPO's with the following tasks:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic resources survey
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places Program for the state of Nebraska
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments as Certified Local Governments under the NPS program
- Providing guidance and administering the federal and state tax incentives programs, as well as the state Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) to rehab historic buildings
- Assisting federal agencies with their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their work
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal agencies

To help manage changes that occur naturally within the state, the NeSHPO studies historic resources, records information for posterity and makes the information available to the public. They also promote preservation through grants to CLGs and preservation incentive programs. The guiding document for preservation activities is the State Historic Preservation Plan completed every 5 years with input from Nebraskans.

There are five main programs managed by the SHPO which are discussed in more detail. Additional FAQ's are included within this chapter related to each program.

- Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory
- National Register of Historic Places
- Certified Local Government
- Federal Project Review
- Historic Tax Credits

NEBRASKA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND INVENTORY (NEHSRI)

The Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHSRI) program is responsible for this document and other survey reports like it. By the summer of 2020 the NeHSRI program, dating back to 1961 when it was called the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, will have completed reconnaissance surveys in all 93 counties in Nebraska. In addition to reconnaissance surveys, the NeHSRI program oversees intensive level surveys and historic context reports.

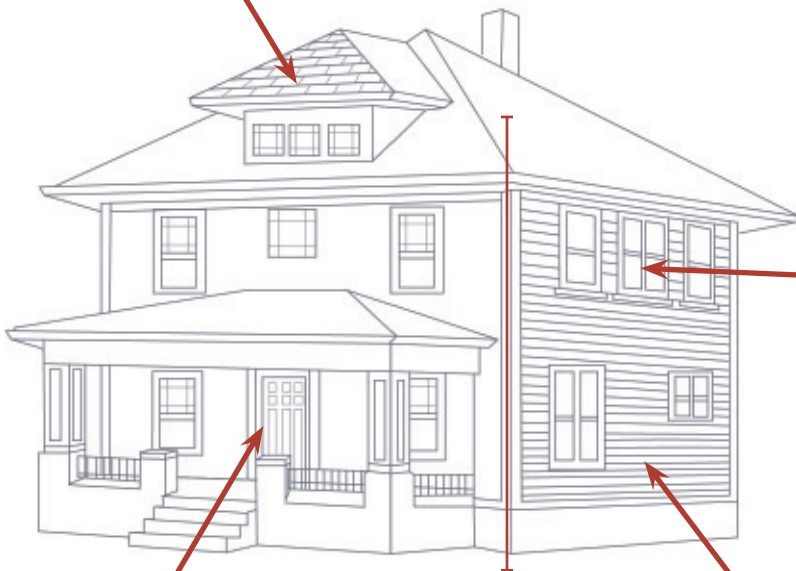
These surveys are important documents for furthering preservation in Nebraska and act as the first step in the process. Survey provides a basic understanding of all potential resources in a given area and identifies potentially eligible properties for the National Register. Certified local governments use surveys to further their local designation programs and federal and state agencies refer to the documents when determining potential negative effects.

Roof

- What material is it?
- How is it shaped?

Other Details

- Is there a name or year engraved?
- Is there a cornice?
- Does the building have a parapet?



Windows

- What material is it?
- How many panes of glass?
- How does it operate?
- What does the window surround look like?
- Are there storm windows?

Doors

- What material is it?
- How many panels are there?
- How does it operate?
- What leads to the door? A porch or veranda?

Exterior Walls

- What material is it?
- Are there multiple materials?
- Does it look original?

Structure

- What material is holding the building up? (wood frame, concrete block, etc)
- How tall is the building?

FAQ: SURVEY AND INVENTORY

What is the purpose of a survey, and how is it benefiting my community?

A historic resource survey identifies the historic resources of a county/city/town/neighborhood to help communities make more informed policy decisions, especially those pertaining to historic preservation.

Who conducts a survey?

Various members of the Nebraska State Preservation Office will conduct surveys for their programs. At times the NeSHPO will hire specialized contractors to conduct surveys. Also, Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are authorized and encouraged to conduct surveys of their respective communities.

What do surveys look for?

A geographic survey will look at buildings, structures, and even objects. A thematic survey is focused on a single type of structure (ex: bridges, movie theaters, court houses). Properties must be at least 40-years old to warrant a survey.

Will a surveyor go inside my home?

No. The only time a survey is conducted within a building would be if a property owner has requested an assessment for National Register and/or tax credit eligibility.

Will a surveyor go onto my private property?

No, surveyors will never go onto private property, unless they have been given special permission from the property owner.

How do I know that a survey is happening?

Before a county survey is conducted a public meeting that is advertised in local papers is held.

How can I learn more about the history of my home?

Check out History Nebraska's website, history.nebraska.gov/preservation, to see interactive maps with survey, National Register, and Historic Marker information. Contact the NeSHPO office to see if photographs are available, old Sanborn or Plat maps, or survey information. Be aware that records are not comprehensive, but it is always worth taking a look.

How can a preservationist tell if a property is "historic" or not?

A surveyor typically looks at roof materials, windows, doors, towers/chimneys, and distinct architectural features for clues that indicate the age of a building. A surveyor will also note details like layout, number of stories, building material(s), and brick patterns.

What does a surveyor do?

Surveyors take photographs of the exterior of buildings, map out the age and integrity requirements of each building, and take notes on distinctive features. If the survey is more intensive, a surveyor might also conduct thorough historical research and conduct interviews with knowledgeable people. Most surveyors now use electronic tablets to record this information.

Will a survey result in restrictions or maintenance requirements for my property?

No, a survey will never infringe on your rights as a property owner.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is a nationwide list of the historic places that tell the story of people and events that form America's collective identity. This recognition program has three nominating levels—local, state, and national—meaning a listed building could be significant for its contribution to architecture or history for a local community, such as Columbia Hall in Dannebrog, or on a statewide level like Chimney Rock which played a significant role in the development of the West.

The National Register is a federal program of the National Park Service administered within Nebraska by the SHPO. Individuals and communities can nominate properties to serve as examples of shared history. There are currently over 1,000 individual properties and districts in Nebraska ranging from homestead ranches to downtown commercial districts. The SHPO maintains an interactive map of all listed properties on their website at history.nebraska.gov. More information on eligibility for the National Register is located in Chapter 2.

FAQ: NATIONAL REGISTER

What are the benefits of listing my property?

Financially, your property is now potentially eligible for federal and state historic tax credits that apply to rehabilitation projects. Beyond dollars and cents, your property is recognized as a significant piece of local, state, or national history, promoting community pride and a local identity—something money can't buy. Finally, effects on historic properties are taken into consideration during the planning of state and/or federally assisted projects.

If my property is listed will I still be able to make alterations, changes, additions, etc.?

The National Register does not place any restrictions on property owners. The state and the federal government have no control over listed properties. You are free to maintain or renovate your property as you see fit. However, we encourage you to check with the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office before starting projects, especially if you are interested in qualifying for a historic tax credit program. Listed properties that are demolished or have significant alterations, compromising essential historical features, can be removed from the National Register.

Is my property eligible for listing?

Eligible properties are typically at least 50 years old and have either a historic or architectural significance. Generally, age is not the only thing considered when determining significance. A property must have both cultural/historical significance and integrity to be eligible for listing. As part of the nomination process, why the property has a historical/architectural significance will need to be established.

How do I determine if my property is significant?

Properties are eligible for the National Register must be associated with one or more of the four established Criteria discussed at the beginning of Chapter 2. Historic documentation must be provided to support a claim of a property's significance. It has to go beyond being loosely associated with or having existed at the time of the historic event or person.

How do I get my property listed in the National Register?

- Fill out and submit a Preliminary Evaluation Form
 - › History Nebraska staff will review and contact you regarding the eligibility of your property
- If eligible, the preparation of a National Register of Historic Places nomination form can begin
 - › Download and prepare the Nomination Form
 - › Instructions for completing the form can be found in National Register Bulletin 16a
 - › Extensive historical research and documentation are required to sufficiently demonstrate that a property is eligible for listing in the National Register. National Register Bulletin 39: Researching a Historic Property can help.
- History Nebraska is here to help you prepare your nomination
 - › Provide professional guidance on the historical and architectural aspects of the property
 - › Verify the nomination is properly documented to demonstrate its significance
 - › Ensure that it is prepared properly and meets the National Park Service requirements.
- Nominations are presented to the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board
 - › The Board meets three times per year: January, May, and September
 - » Pay close attention to nomination deadlines for each Board meeting which are posted on the website
 - › Properties within a Certified Local Government (CLG) will need to be presented to the CLGs Historic Preservation Commission before going before the State Board
- Nominations approved by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board are then forwarded to the National Park Service for final review and listing in the National Register

If a property has been altered, can it still be listed in the National Register?

Some alterations are acceptable. As long as the property still appears much as it did during the time it is considered significant. There are seven aspects of integrity used to determine whether or not a property retains its historic integrity necessary to be eligible for listing which are discussed in Chapter 2.

Who can nominate a property?

Anyone! Property owners, members of the general public, local historical societies, public agencies, college professors and their students, special interest groups, or homeowner associations, just to name a few. You may also hire a professional consultant to complete the nomination form.

Please keep in mind that the nomination of private property requires the consent of a majority of its current property owners.

How long does it take to get a property listed in the National Register?

This depends on a number of factors, primarily who is preparing the nomination, how much time they devote to its preparation and when the nomination preparation begins. It is possible to complete the process in six months, but most nominations take a year from beginning to official listing.

Will I have to open up my property to the public?

No, there is no requirement to allow for public viewing. Many private residences and buildings are listed in the National Register – your property rights are not infringed upon by the National Register listing.

Will listing my property have a negative impact on its value?

A large number of studies have shown that properties with historic designation actually increase in value.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Certified Local Governments, commonly referred to as CLGs, is a program of the National Park Service managed at the state-level by the NeSHPO to increase local preservation activities and link local governments with the nationwide preservation network of federal, state, and local organizations. The CLG program in Nebraska currently has 8 members—Auburn, Fairbury, Lincoln, North Platte, Omaha, Plattsmouth, Red Cloud, and Sidney. By becoming a CLG, communities gain the ability to:

- Encourage suitable development through preservation ordinances.
- Landmark historic places which could be eligible for Nebraska Historic Tax Credits and/or the Valuation Incentive Program.
- Fund public outreach/educational resources and activities using annual grant funds available only to CLGs.
- Access technical assistance and training from the NeSHPO and the National Park Service.

CURRENT CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS OF MAY 2020



Auburn



Fairbury



Lincoln



North Platte



Omaha



Plattsmouth



Red Cloud



Sidney

FAQ: CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

What are the first steps to becoming a CLG?

Contact the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. Communities become a CLG when the NeSHPO and the National Park Service verifies that all of the requirements for certification have been met.

What are the requirements for becoming a CLG?

- Designate and then protect historic properties using a local ordinance
- Establish a historic preservation commission of at least five qualified members
- Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of local historic resources
- Encourage public participation in preservation, especially through the National Register of Historic Places
- Employ or have access to at least one professional staff to carry out the duties of the CLG

How does being a CLG benefit its community?

A CLG is eligible for competitive federal grants dedicated to preservation activities. Using these grants, a CLG can use grassroots efforts to help encourage interest in the places important to the fabric of its community.

How does the CLG grant program work?

A local government must be fully certified before it can start applying for grants to support its preservation projects. CLG grants are matching grants. Examples of match include volunteer or donated services or cash, staff and commission time, and donated personal property. The grant provides for a maximum of 60% of the project cost, while the local CLG provides at least 40% of the project cost. CLGs may apply for a sub-grant in each funding round.

What Projects Qualify for CLG grant funding?

- Hiring consultants for archeological, architectural, and historical surveys
- Preservation planning
- Preparing a National Register or local landmark nomination
- Programs for public education

- Walking/driving tours and other audio/video productions

- Staff and commission training

- Workshops, lectures, and conferences

• What doesn't qualify for CLG grant funding?

- Repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, moving, or acquiring historic properties or sites

- Plans and specifications for individual, privately-owned properties

- Landscaping, lighting, or banners

- Conservation of collections and curatorial work

- Cash reserves, endowments, or revolving funds

- Fund-raising costs or other miscellaneous costs such as contingencies

What role does a CLG play in the National Register of Historic Places nomination process?

Historic preservation commissions review all proposed National Registration nominations for properties within the boundaries of the CLGs jurisdiction.

Can a CLG community lose its CLG status?

Yes. A CLG may request decertification in writing at any time. The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office also reserves the right to decertify a CLG that does not meet the minimum requirements. The CLG is ultimately decertified by the National Park Service.

What are the training requirements for Historic Preservation commissioners and directors?

CLGs receive technical assistance and training from the Nebraska State Preservation Office. Commissioners and directors are required to attend one preservation-related training a year. You can achieve this by attending a professional, local, statewide, regional, or national conference, webinar, symposium, or hands-on learning opportunity.

Is there a population size requirement for participation in the CLG program?

No, all are welcome.

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

Commonly referred to as Section 106 Review because of its enabling legislation in the National Historic Preservation Act, federal project review requires federal agencies to consider the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. They must develop and evaluate alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effect and allow the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the NeSHPO to comment on the project and its effects.

Agencies often consult with the NeSHPO early in the process to determine whether their projects could have an impact on a historic resource. One of the best tools to determine project impact is a historic survey if one has been completed in the area. From there, SHPO staff can aid in the determination of whether the project will have an adverse effect and find ways to mitigate any negative effects. If there are any effects identified, the agency must seek public input. Properties do not need to be listed in a historic register, only determined eligible. One of the most common state agencies to encounter Section 106 Review is the Nebraska Department of Transportation which receives funding through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW STEPS



Terms to Know

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): an independent federal agency that oversees Section 106 review and issues the regulations that implement it

Adverse Effects: occurs when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the characteristics that qualify a property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish integrity through location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, or association

Agency: the federal government agency assisting or approving an undertaking

Area of Potential Effect (APE): the agreed upon boundary where the project could impact other sites, buildings, or structures

Community: anyone affected by or interested in the undertaking

Historic Property: potentially eligible or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) of Programmatic Agreement (PA): a document that establishes the agreed upon measures to resolve the adverse effect and the roles and responsibilities of the agency and the consulting parties

SHPO/THPO: the State Historic Preservation Office or the Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Undertaking: any activity that is federally funded, permitted, licensed, initiated by the federal government, or on federal lands

FAQ: FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

What is Federal Project Review?

This legislation, commonly referred to as Section 106 Review, requires all qualified federal projects to take into account their effects on historic properties and to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to comment on these effects. These properties can be above-ground structures or below-ground archeological sites. The review process varies depending on the type of resource. It is overseen by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and takes into account recommendations from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO), as well as public comments.

What is a historic property?

The Section 106 Review looks at properties that are 50 years or older, and are either already listed or are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

What kind of projects require a Section 106 review?

All projects that include federal funding, licensing, or permitting are required to undergo Section 106 review and compliance. These types of projects can include construction, renovation, repair, rehabilitation, ground disturbances, etc. You can check to see if a project is required to undergo a Section 106 review by asking the following questions:

- Does the project involve a federally owned/controlled property (ex: military bases, parks, forests, post offices, and courthouses)?
- Is the project receiving federal funds, grants, or loans?
- Does the project require a federal permit, license, or other approval (ex: a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit for building on wetlands or the construction of cellular towers)?

What are the steps in the review process?

There are 4 major steps to the process—Initiate review, gather information, assess effects, and explore measures to resolve adverse effects through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. Throughout this four-step review process, the federal agency is responsible for conveying all information with “consulting parties” and the general public.

What is considered an “adverse effect” to a resource?

If a project would alter the significance and/or integrity of a historic resource to the point where it might no longer qualify for the National Register. Some of the impacts include destruction, inappropriate modifications, relocation, neglect, or the transfer/lease/sale of a historic property out of federal control without adequate preservation restrictions.

Will the discovery of an “adverse effect” completely shut down a project?

No, the federal agency is required to resolve all adverse effects in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), established consulting parties, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) if they choose to be involved. Section 106 Review does not guarantee the full protection of a historic property.

How does the public learn about Section 106 projects?

Agencies are required to notify the public, but how they publicize this information can vary. Notifications in newspapers, on television, and by radio are common methods of communication. The Federal Register posts notices about projects as well. Federal agencies will also contact local museums, historical societies, and Section 106 consultants.

How can private citizens become involved in the Section 106 Review process?

Private citizens or organizations can request to be consulting parties if the project involves historic properties in which they are directly affiliated or if they have a specialized interest. However, there is no guarantee that your request will be granted. You are also encouraged to share your views with your local SHPO or THPO.

What should you do if you find a potential archaeological site?

Notify the Nebraska State Archaeologist. See the end of this chapter for contact information.

What should you do if you find human remains?

Report the remains immediately to the county sheriff or county attorney.

HISTORIC TAX CREDITS

A number of programs exist to help fund the rehabilitation of historic buildings. The programs used and combination of funding sources depends largely on the project parameters and goals. Following is an explanation of the most common programs used to fund preservation activities, historic tax credits, along with case studies of two rehab projects in small Nebraska communities—the Palace Hotel and the Weber Brother Building.

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program (FHTC)

Most commonly known as the Federal Historic Tax Credit Program this program, established in 1976, provides a 20% federal tax credit to property owners of income producing historic buildings that undertake a substantial rehabilitation project. To qualify, a building must be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or be considered a contributing building within a historic district. The process includes three applications—evaluation of significance (Part 1), description of rehabilitation (Part 2), and request for certification of completed work (Part 3). All work must be completed according to the Secretary of the Interiors Standards, meaning significantly historic materials, features, finishes, and spaces must be maintained if possible.

Nebraska Historic Tax Credit (NHTC)

The Nebraska State Historic Tax Credit (NHTC) was initiated in 2015 under the Nebraska Job Creation and Main Street Redevelopment Act. The NHTC provides a state tax credit of up to 20% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures. Annually, \$15 million is allocated by the Nebraska Legislature on the first day of the calendar year. Individual projects are capped at \$1 million. The availability of the NHTC has encouraged investment in historic resources in rural communities and urban cores throughout Nebraska. To use this program, a five part application is required, the first three of which are reviewed by the SHPO and the second two by the Nebraska Department of Revenue.

A 2015 report of the economic impacts of the Nebraska Historic Tax Credit in its first year showed a \$120.66 million impact on the Nebraska economy. Projects created 1,635 full time jobs and generated \$53.44 million in Nebraska wages. The gross state product went up by \$69.84 million as a result and state and local taxes by \$5.11 million.

DOWNTOWN FARWELL



FAQ: HISTORIC TAX CREDIT

What are my first steps?

Contact the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) to learn more about the eligibility of your project. Also, check out the instructions for the Federal Historic Tax Credit, the Nebraska Historic Tax Credit, and the Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) at history.nebraska.gov or www.nps.gov. While there, check out the how-to guide on "Planning Successful Rehabilitation Projects."

What is the difference between the federal and state tax credit programs?

The rehabilitation standards and required information are the same. Both applications should be filled out. Each program has its own paperwork, however, the NHTC application is entirely online while the Federal application and VIP application must be typed, printed, and then mailed. Please reference the online comparison chart for differences in eligibility and other financial details.

Does work done on my house qualify for tax credits?

Yes and No. The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) can be used on your personal home. However, single-family detached residences are not eligible for the Federal and State Historic Tax Credit.

What expenditures qualify for tax credits?

Most pre-approved work on the interior and exterior qualifies. Landscaping, furnishings, additions, and moveable equipment do not qualify. For more information on what qualifies, visit the IRS website.

Can I replace the windows?

It depends, the NeSHPO will assess whether or not the existing windows are either beyond repair or non-historical. If the NeSHPO determines that the windows can be replaced, the replacement windows must match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities. Historic windows are a valuable asset to any historic home. Most original windows are not beyond repair. The return on investment of repair is almost always more lucrative than the cost of new windows. Additionally, despite common rhetoric, historic windows can be just as energy efficient as new windows.

What happens if I make changes to my project during construction?

An amendment form must be submitted to the National Park Service and NeSHPO for review.

I am interested in participating in a tax credit project for a building that I do not yet own, can I still start the application process?

The process begins with submission of the evaluation of significance (Part 1) with the written consent of the current property owner.

Can I apply for a tax credit after completing a project?

No. An application must be submitted prior to starting work on your property.

Are the tax incentives transferable?

Yes and No. The Nebraska Historic Tax Credit can be sold to a third party of financial institution (this is potentially a great option for interested non-profits). The Federal Historic Tax Credit is not transferable. Please see the Nebraska Department of Revenue website for more details.

Will all work be reviewed on the project?

Yes, all work on the interior and exterior of the property will be reviewed using the Secretary of Interior Standards. Even work that does not count an eligible expenditure, will be reviewed.

CASE STUDY: PALACE HOTEL

The Palace Hotel was constructed in 1892 and was individually listed in the National Register in 1990 as the First Thurston County Courthouse. The project included a full building rehabilitation for mixed use commercial and residential.

- Location: 400 Main St, Pender, NE
- Project Management: Local Residents
- Federal Tax Credit: \$1.5 Million
- State Historic Tax Credit: \$1 Million
- Valuation Incentive Program: No
- Started: 2015
- Completed: 2018



Before



After

CASE STUDY: WEBER BROTHERS BUILDING

The Weber Brother's Building was constructed in 1888 and is a contributing building in the Chadron Commercial Historic District listed in the National Register in 2007. The project included rebuilding the sandstone units, the storefront, and pressed metal parapet and cresting along the roof line to rehab the building to its original state. No interior work has been completed to date.

- Location: 225 Main Street, Chadron, NE
- Project Management: Local Residents
- Federal Tax Credit: \$15,000
- State Historic Tax Credit: \$15,000
- Valuation Incentive Program: Yes
- Started: 2016
- Completed: 2018



Before



After

CRETE FACADE RESTORATION PROGRAM

To date, the City of Crete has assisted in the restoration of 29 front and side facades in Crete's downtown district. The process began in 2016 with a \$30,000 Downtown Revitalization (DTR) Phase I grant to complete a downtown visioning process. At this time, the City received approval to add a portion of the downtown to the National Register of Historic Places as the Crete Downtown Historic District.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Phase II funding totaling \$307,000 was awarded to implement a commercial rehabilitation program with \$102,333 in matching funds by the City's LB840 Economic Development program. The City began contacting property owners in 2017 to participate in the program which provides grant funds equaling a percentage of each individual project's total cost. Each property owner provided a 20% match.

The program goals included improving the downtowns appearance, creating a sense of place, and promoting and preserving the historic character of the downtown. Priority projects included removal of the metal awnings and non-historic materials, installation of new awnings and upper story window replacement, restoring the original transom windows, and brick repair. Projects began in spring 2018 and ended in summer 2019.

OTHER PRESERVATION INCENTIVES

Valuation Incentive Program

The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) is a long term savings plan to financially assist in rehabbing historic properties. VIP freezes your assessed property evaluation for eight years following the rehabilitation of a building. Following the eight year freeze, property taxes will increase by 25% each year for the next four years until it reaches the new assessed value. To qualify the project must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or have status as a local landmark through an approved local government ordinance prior to commencement of work. Similar to the federal tax credit, the VIP has a three part application process. Additionally the project must be a substantial rehabilitation which means the value of the work is at least 25% of the properties assessed value at the project's start.

Downtown Revitalization Program

The Nebraska Department of Economic Development provides assistance to counties or incorporated communities through the use of federal Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) for community and economic development projects. Several programs fall within the CDBG funding categories, one of which is Downtown Revitalization. Projects in this category involve revitalization efforts within downtown business districts including streets, sewer, and water systems, historic restoration, removal of architectural barriers, and/or loans to business for facade improvements, signage, and/or to meeting community codes.

Cities like Crete, Nebraska have used DTR funding to complete large scale facade restoration and rehabilitation in their downtowns. For more information on the Crete program see the adjacent call-out box.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Historic preservation is more than a program to preserve the physical environment, but also aids in economic development through increased tourism, providing incubator space for local businesses, supporting job growth, and a host of other benefits. Preservation also supports sustainability goals.

A primary charge of the NeSHPO is to promote these benefits through public education and outreach. The NeSHPO accomplish this through a number of public meetings, workshops, and curating content through the website and social media channels. For this survey project, meetings were held at the beginning and conclusion of the work, culminating with the development of an educational brochure and online story map.

In addition to general outreach on preservation, the NeSHPO manages the Historical Markers program which recognizes important people, places, and events significant to Nebraska History. Markers interpret:

- Events: broad patterns of history
- People: significant contributions and where they were made
- Prehistory and Archeology: what sites reveal about past peoples
- Cultural Heritage: groups that make Nebraska distinctive
- State History: significant contribution to Nebraska's state story

ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

The NeSHPO is housed within History Nebraska led by Director and CEO Trever Jones. Current staff contacts for the Historic Preservation programs can be found at <https://history.nebraska.gov/historic-preservation/contact-us> and is also listed below.

General Inquiries:

History Nebraska and State Historic Preservation Office

402-471-4787

hn.hp@nebraska.gov

Program Contacts:

Review and Compliance

402-471-4773

Certified Local Government

402-471-4766

National Register of Historic Places and Historic Markers

402-471-4775

County Survey and GIS for Buildings and Structures

402-471-4770

Tax Credits

402-471-4788

Education and Events

402-471-3248

Archeology Review and Compliance and Archeology Survey

402-471-2609

APPENDIX A

LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW01-001	Gold Nugget	615 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-002	Commercial Building	618 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-004	Boelus State Bank	523 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-005	Boelus City Hall/Fire Station	506 Delaware St	Boelus
HW01-008	House	405 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-010	House	415 SENECA ST	Boelus
HW01-011	Commercial Building	613 6TH ST	Boelus
HW01-012	Building	518 Delaware St	Boelus
HW01-013	House	606 Pawnee	Boelus
HW01-014	Grain Elevator	SW corner 8th and Delaware Sts	Boelus
HW01-015	House	816 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-017	Boelus High School	N Side 10th St E of Cheyenne St	Boelus
HW01-018	Peter Jensen Residence	422 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-019	Grace United Methodist Church	817 Seneca St	Boelus
HW01-019	House	815 SENECA ST	Boelus
HW01-021	House	811 CHOCTAW ST	Boelus
HW01-022	House	809 PAWNEE ST	Boelus
HW01-026	Union Pacific Depot	2371 3rd Ave	Boelus
HW01-028	House	321 6TH ST	Boelus
HW01-029	Pioneer Seed	422 8TH ST	Boelus
HW01-030	House	805 CHEYENNE ST	Boelus
HW01-031	House	821 7TH ST	Boelus
HW01-032	House	621 CHOCTAW ST	Boelus
HW01-033	House	721 7TH ST	Boelus
HW01-034	House	618 CHEYENNE ST	Boelus
HW01-035	Commercial Building	404 Delaware St	Boelus
HW01-036	Gas Station	422 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-037	Storage Building	520 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-038	Post Office	520 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-039	Commercial Building	620 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-040	House	507 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-041	House	506 4TH ST	Boelus
HW01-042	House	404 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-043	House	421 CHEYENNE ST	Boelus
HW01-044	House	508 SIOUX ST	Boelus
HW01-045	House	609 SIOUX ST	Boelus
HW01-046	House	613 SIOUX ST	Boelus

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW01-047	House	402 5TH ST	Boelus
HW01-048	House	506 CHEYENNE ST	Boelus
HW01-049	House	624 5TH ST	Boelus
HW01-050	House	720 5th St	Boelus
HW01-051	House	505 CHOCTAW ST	Boelus
HW01-052	House	819 6TH ST	Boelus
HW01-053	Shed	SW corner 6th and Seneca St	Boelus
HW01-054	House	511 6TH ST	Boelus
HW01-055	Farm	6th St east of Wausa St	Boelus
HW01-056	House	322 6TH ST	Boelus
HW01-057	House	406 SIOUX ST	Boelus
HW01-058	Commercial Building	604 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-059	Manufactured Homes	611 SENECA ST	Boelus
HW01-060	House	306 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-061	House	320 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-062	House	416 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-063	House	405 10TH ST	Boelus
HW01-064	House	222 10TH ST	Boelus
HW01-065	House	322 10TH ST	Boelus
HW01-066	House	408 11TH ST	Boelus
HW01-067	House	1001 CHEYENNE ST	Boelus
HW01-068	House	921 CHEYENNE ST	Boelus
HW01-069	House	512 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-070	House	604 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-071	House	620 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-072	House	714 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-073	House	704 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-074	House	724 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-075	Barn	820 9th St	Boelus
HW01-076	House	820 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-077	House	903 PAWNEE ST	Boelus
HW01-078	House	819 & 823 PAWNEE ST	Boelus
HW01-079	House	904 8TH ST	Boelus
HW01-080	House	818 8TH ST	Boelus
HW01-081	House	818 8TH ST	Boelus
HW01-082	House	805 CHOCTAW ST	Boelus
HW01-083	House	720 8TH ST	Boelus
HW01-084	House	820 CHOCTAW ST	Boelus
HW01-086	House	622 8TH ST	Boelus
HW01-087	House	816 SENECA ST	Boelus
HW01-088	House	820 SENECA ST	Boelus
HW01-089	House	813 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-090	House	807 DELAWARE ST	Boelus
HW01-091	House	522 8TH ST	Boelus

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW01-092	House	819 CHEYENNE ST	Boelus
HW01-093	House	421 9TH ST	Boelus
HW01-094	House	415 9th St	Boelus
HW01-095	House	815 Santee St	Boelus
HW01-096	House	620 SIOUX ST	Boelus
HW01-098	House	305 6TH ST	Boelus
HW01-099	Shed	SW of 8th St and Pawnee St	Boelus
HW01-105	House	918 CHEYENNE ST	Boelus
HW02-001	House	307 SIMPSON ST	Cotesfield
HW02-002	House	223 S 5TH ST	Dannebrog
HW02-002	House	510 Elm	Cotesfield
HW02-003	House	408 McKinley St	Cotesfield
HW02-005	House	303 S 5TH ST	Dannebrog
HW02-005	House	410 ELM ST	Cotesfield
HW02-007	House	303 MCKINLEY ST	Cotesfield
HW02-008	House	209 MCKINLEY ST	Cotesfield
HW02-009	House	201 GRANT ST	Cotesfield
HW02-013	House	402 ELM ST	Cotesfield
HW02-024	House	207 FRONT ST	Cotesfield
HW02-025	House	203 FRONT ST	Cotesfield
HW02-026	House	211 FRONT ST	Cotesfield
HW02-029	House	406 ASH ST	Cotesfield
HW02-030	House	507 Spruce St	Cotesfield
HW02-031	Community center	NE corner Spruce and McKinley St	Cotesfield
HW02-032	House	409 Grant St	Cotesfield
HW02-033	House	701 Grant St	Cotesfield
HW02-034	House	406 Lincoln St	Cotesfield
HW02-035	House	301 Elm St	Cotesfield
HW02-036	House	302 ELM ST	Cotesfield
HW02-037	House	310 GRANT ST	Cotesfield
HW02-038	House	207 McKinley St	Cotesfield
HW02-039	House	202 LINCOLN ST	Cotesfield
HW02-040	House	209 ELM ST	Cotesfield
HW02-041	Barn	506 Lincoln St	Cotesfield
HW02-042	House	2257 SALEM RD	Cotesfield
HW02-043	House	401 MCKINLEY ST	Cotesfield
HW02-044	House	209 ELM ST	Cotesfield
HW02-045	Shed	303 Grant St	Cotesfield
HW03-002	Grain Silos	E side Center Ave at Depot St	Cushing
HW03-003	Hillbillies Restaurant	517 CENTER AVE	Cushing
HW03-007	House	364 CARROLL AVE	Cushing
HW03-008	House	363 Carroll Ave	Cushing
HW03-012	House	510 CARROLL AVE	Cushing

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW03-013	House	521 CARROLL AVE	Cushing
HW03-017	House	372 CENTER AVE	Cushing
HW03-018	Building	372 Center Ave	Cushing
HW03-019	House	416 CENTER AVE	Cushing
HW03-020	House	560 CARROLL AVE	Cushing
HW03-021	Barn	425 DEPOT ST	Cushing
HW03-022	House	425 DEPOT ST	Cushing
HW03-023	House	489 Carroll Ave	Cushing
HW03-024	House	231 Center Ave	Cushing
HW03-025	House	121 CENTER AVE	Cushing
HW03-027	House	372 Center Ave	Cushing
HW03-028	House	449 CARROL AVE	Cushing
HW03-029	House	520 Carroll Ave	Cushing
HW04-001	Grain Elevator	233 S 5th St	Dannebrog
HW04-003	House	222 S 5TH ST	Dannebrog
HW04-004	House	308 S 5TH ST	Dannebrog
HW04-007	House	613 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-008	House	621 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-009	House	724 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-010	House	424 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-012	House	122 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-015	Our Saviors Lutheran Church	120 Depot St E	Dannebrog
HW04-016	House	324 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-017	House	404 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-018	House	223 W BIRCH ST	Dannebrog
HW04-019	House	204 W BIRCH ST	Dannebrog
HW04-020	House	504 S MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-021	House	524 S MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-022	House	122 W BIRCH ST	Dannebrog
HW04-023	House	121 W BIRCH ST	Dannebrog
HW04-024	House	114 W BIRCH ST	Dannebrog
HW04-025	House	424 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-028	House	411 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-029	House	412 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-030	House	407 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-031	House	303 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-032	Coop	223 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-034	House	121 E ELM ST	Dannebrog
HW04-035	House	121 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-036	First Baptist Church	203 S 1ST ST	Dannebrog
HW04-037	Barn	222 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-038	Oak Street Manor	222 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-040	House	123 S 2ND ST	Dannebrog

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW04-041	House	310 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-042	House	314 Oak	Dannebrog
HW04-045	House	321 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-046	House	322 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-047	House	410 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-048	House	418 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-049	House	504 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-050	House	313 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-052	House	209 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-053	House	105 S 1ST ST	Dannebrog
HW04-054	Barns	121 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-057	Kerry's Grocery	101 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-060	Commercial Building	123 Mill St S	Dannebrog
HW04-062	House	108 Oak St E	Dannebrog
HW04-065	House	118 W OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-066	House	124 S MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-067	House	120 S MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-070	House	103 S MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-071	House	104 N MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-072	House	103 Maple St N	Dannebrog
HW04-073	Dannebrog Delights	102 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-074	M&M	104 W ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-075	House	114 W ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-076	House	117 W ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-078	House	124 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-079	House	123 W Roger Welsch Ave	Dannebrog
HW04-079	House	123 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-081	House	323 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-082	House	315 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-083	House	207 E MERMAID ST	Dannebrog
HW04-084	House	404 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-085	House	524 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-086	House	508 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-087	House	509 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-088	House	108 W COPENHAGEN ST	Dannebrog

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW04-089	House	204 W COPENHAGEN ST	Dannebrog
HW04-090	House	424 N MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-093	Dannebrog High School	400 N Maple	Dannebrog
HW04-097	House	410 W CENTURA ST	Dannebrog
HW04-098	House	403 CENTURA W	Dannebrog
HW04-100	House	1481 6th Ave	Dannebrog
HW04-101	House	1480 6th Ave	Dannebrog
HW04-102	Theodore Krogh Residence	418 W ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-109	House	119 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-111	House	103 S 2ND ST	Dannebrog
HW04-113	House	505 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-114	Post Office	118 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-115	Danish Baker	114 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-116	Commercial Building	110 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-117	Dansk Hall	108 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-118	Pawnee Arts Center	106 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-119	Archer Credit Union	102 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-120	House	117 W PARK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-121	House	114 PARK ROW ST	Dannebrog
HW04-122	Building	110 W PARK ROW ST	Dannebrog
HW04-123	Columbia Hall	104 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-124	American Legion	111 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-125	Commercial Building	115 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-126	House	305 S 1ST ST	Dannebrog
HW04-127	House	204 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-128	Grain Elevator	503 S 1ST ST	Dannebrog
HW04-129	House	115 E ELM ST	Dannebrog
HW04-130	House	121 W DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-131	House	323 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-132	House	502 Mill St S	Dannebrog
HW04-133	House	415 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-134	House	224 W BIRCH ST	Dannebrog
HW04-135	House	214 W DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-136	House	204 Depot St W	Dannebrog
HW04-137	House	412 S PINE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-138	House	412 S PINE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-139	House	507 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-140	House	504 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-141	House	308 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-142	House	208 S MILL ST	Dannebrog

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW04-143	Barn	184 Mill St	Dannebrog
HW04-144	Garage	203 Mill St S	Dannebrog
HW04-145	House	103 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-146	House	113 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-147	Water Tower	203 S 1ST ST	Dannebrog
HW04-148	House	405 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-149	House	123 S 3RD ST	Dannebrog
HW04-150	House	318 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-151	Vacant Building	119 S 1ST ST	Dannebrog
HW04-152	House	122 W OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-153	NCTC	122 PARK ROW ST	Dannebrog
HW04-154	House	504 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-155	House	513 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-156	House	520 Depot St E	Dannebrog
HW04-157	House	603 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-158	House	714 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-159	House	604 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-160	House	602 LIBERTY RD	Dannebrog
HW04-161	House	606 LIBERTY RD	Dannebrog
HW04-162	House	609 LIBERTY RD	Dannebrog
HW04-163	House	522 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-164	Scott's Welding	114 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-165	Wold Electric	106 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-166	House	107 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-167	House	424 Mill	Dannebrog
HW04-168	House	312 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-169	House	403 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-170	House	423 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-171	House	403 N MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-172	House	423 N MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-173	House	523 N MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-174	House	222 W COPENHAGEN ST	Dannebrog
HW04-175	House	407 N PIONEER BLVD	Dannebrog
HW04-176	House	222 W ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-177	House	204 W ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-178	Wold Electric	421 W ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-179	House	103 NORTH HOWARD ST	Dannebrog
HW04-180	Shed	SE Corner of Elm Street E and 2nd St S	Dannebrog
HW04-181	House	624 E DEPOT ST	Dannebrog
HW04-182	House	309 Centura St W	Dannebrog

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW04-183	Commercial Building	116 S MILL ST	Dannebrog
HW04-184	House	411 E ROGER WELSCH AVE	Dannebrog
HW04-185	House	302 Mill St N	Dannebrog
HW04-186	House	209 E Roger Welsch Ave	Dannebrog
HW04-187	House	122 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-188	House	214 W COPENHAGEN ST	Dannebrog
HW04-189	House	403 S 1ST ST	Dannebrog
HW04-190	House	116 S MAPLE ST	Dannebrog
HW04-191	First Baptist	203 S 1ST ST	Dannebrog
HW04-193	House	113 W OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-194	House	321 E OAK ST	Dannebrog
HW04-196	House	421 CENTURA W	Dannebrog
HW06-001	Commercial Building	710 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-002	The Mealhouse	619 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-003	Commercial Building	619 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-004	Building	612 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-005	Zimatic	618 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-006	House	722 BACON ST	Elba
HW06-007	Duplex	717 ALDA ST	Elba
HW06-008	Grain Elevator	E side Market St bt Adla St and Merriam St	Elba
HW06-009	Commercial Building	515 W MARKET ST	Elba
HW06-010	Trotter Fertilizer	516 W Market St	Elba
HW06-011	House	309 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-012	House	408 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-013	House	422 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-014	House	516 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-015	Grovers Bar	622 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-016	House	818 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-017	House	608 E MARKET ST	Elba
HW06-018	House	620 E MARKET ST	Elba
HW06-019	House	706 E MARKET ST	Elba
HW06-020	House	716 E MARKET ST	Elba
HW06-021	House	812 E MARKET ST	Elba
HW06-022	House	420 ALDA ST	Elba
HW06-023	House	908 E MARKET ST	Elba
HW06-024	House	720 ALDA ST	Elba
HW06-025	House	820 ALDA ST	Elba
HW06-026	House	907 14TH ST	Elba
HW06-027	House	1804 Hwy 11	Elba
HW06-028	St Joseph Catholic Church	1803 HWY 11	Elba

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW06-029	House	817 14TH ST	Elba
HW06-030	House	904 MERRIAM ST	Elba
HW06-031	Apartment	719 14TH ST	Elba
HW06-032	House	615 14TH ST	Elba
HW06-033	House	607 14TH ST	Elba
HW06-034	House	518 14th St	Elba
HW06-035	House	1005 Caroline St	Elba
HW06-036	House	912 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-037	House	929 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-038	House	1006 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-039	House	1016 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-040	Charles Station	1734 HWY 11	Elba
HW06-041	House	1005 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-042	House	920 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-043	House	713 15TH ST	Elba
HW06-044	House	919 MERRIAM ST	Elba
HW06-045	House	922 MERRIAM ST	Elba
HW06-046	House	822 15TH ST	Elba
HW06-047	House	819 13TH ST	Elba
HW06-048	House	721 13TH ST	Elba
HW06-049	House	804 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-050	House	615 13TH ST	Elba
HW06-051	House	611 13TH ST	Elba
HW06-052	House	519 13TH ST	Elba
HW06-053	House	513 13TH ST	Elba
HW06-054	House	502 13th St	Elba
HW06-055	House	819 BACON ST	Elba
HW06-056	House	818 BACON ST	Elba
HW06-057	Elba United Methodists Church	821 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-058	House	818 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-059	House	822 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-060	House	710 14TH ST	Elba
HW06-061	House	721 14th St	Elba
HW06-062	House	822 MERRIAM ST	Elba
HW06-063	House	821 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-064	House	703 MERRIAM ST	Elba
HW06-065	Elba Fire and Rescue	720 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-066	Commercial Building	716 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-067	Commercial Building	701 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-068	Commercial Building	701 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-069	House	715 PEARL ST	Elba

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW06-070	Commercial Building	703 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-071	Building	613 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-072	Elba Public School	711 CAROLINE ST	Elba
HW06-073	House	720 CAROLINE ST	Elba
HW06-074	House	522 13TH ST	Elba
HW06-075	House	719 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-076	House	720 13TH ST	Elba
HW06-077	House	806 13TH ST	Elba
HW06-078	House	415 W MARKET ST	Elba
HW06-079	House	615 NEW ST	Elba
HW06-080	House	618 NEW ST	Elba
HW06-081	House	306 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-082	House	318 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-083	Barn	616 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-084	Commercial Building	714 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-085	House	816 11TH ST	Elba
HW06-086	House	624 11TH ST	Elba
HW06-087	House	506 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-088	House	509 PEARL ST	Elba
HW06-089	House	506 BACON ST	Elba
HW06-090	House	516 ALDA ST	Elba
HW06-091	House	927 12TH ST	Elba
HW06-092	House	806 ALDA ST	Elba
HW06-093	House	720 PEARL ST	Elba
HW07-001	House	504 SOUTH RD	Farwell
HW07-001	St Anthony's Catholic Church	101 KEARNS AVE	Farwell
HW07-003	House	405 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-004	House	102 OAKLEY ST	Farwell
HW07-005	House	302 MANDELL AVE	Farwell
HW07-007	House	101 E PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-009	Farwell Arms	102 NESBITT AVE	Farwell
HW07-013	House	305 KILBOURNE AVE	Farwell
HW07-014	House	100 KEARNS AVE	Farwell
HW07-015	Farewell School	400 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-017	Dobry Hotel	309 Lander Ave	Farwell
HW07-018	Commercial Building	306 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-021	Commercial Building	304 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-022	Commercial Building	300 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-023	Commercial Building	303 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-026	Commercial Building	211 LANDER AVE	Farwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW07-029	Lukasiewicz Furniture	200 Lander Ave	Farwell
HW07-031	House	201 Lander Ave	Farwell
HW07-033	House	100 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-034	House	103 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-035	House	103 NESBITT AVE	Farwell
HW07-036	House	100 SOUTH RD	Farwell
HW07-037	House	206 Nesbit Ave	Farwell
HW07-038	House	103 E PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-039	House	102 E PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-040	House	302 NESBITT AVE	Farwell
HW07-041	House	305 MANDELL AVE	Farwell
HW07-042	House	303 MANDELL AVE	Farwell
HW07-043	Barn	301 Lander Ave	Farwell
HW07-044	House	205 MANDELL AVE	Farwell
HW07-045	House	203 MANDELL AVE	Farwell
HW07-046	House	201 MANDELL AVE	Farwell
HW07-047	House	201 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-048	House	105 MANDEL AVE	Farwell
HW07-049	House	200 SOUTH RD	Farwell
HW07-050	House	102 SOUTH RD	Farwell
HW07-051	House	102 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-052	House	104 PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-053	House	200 OAKLEY ST	Farwell
HW07-054	House	202 Ramsey St	Farwell
HW07-055	Garage	204 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-056	Athletic Club	206 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-057	Commercial Building	210 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-058	Commercial Building	210 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-059	Post Office	302 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-060	Commercial Building	308 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-061	The Back 40	303 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-062	Commercial Building	301 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-063	Commercial Building	201 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-064	House	302 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-065	STR Welding	103 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-066	Storage Building	101 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-067	Industrial Building	101 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-068	House	102 KEARNS AVE	Farwell
HW07-069	House	104 KEARNS AVE	Farwell
HW07-070	House	106 KEARNS AVE	Farwell
HW07-071	House	107 KILBOURNE AVE	Farwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW07-072	House	105 KILBOURNE AVE	Farwell
HW07-073	House	103 KILBOURNE AVE	Farwell
HW07-074	House	101 KILBOURNE AVE	Farwell
HW07-075	Cemetery	1246 Salem Rd	Farwell
HW07-076	House	509 PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-077	House	507 PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-078	House	505 PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-079	House	503 PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-080	House	205 KEARNS AVE	Farwell
HW07-081	House	504 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-082	House	507 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-083	House	505 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-084	House	503 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-085	House	105 KEARNS AVE	Farwell
HW07-086	St. Anthony's School	101 KEARNS AVE	Farwell
HW07-087	House	302 SOUTH RD	Farwell
HW07-088	House	101 Kilbourne Ave	Farwell
HW07-089	House	104 KILBOURNE AVE	Farwell
HW07-090	House	106 KILBOURNE AVE	Farwell
HW07-091	House	200 Kilbourne Ave	Farwell
HW07-092	House	201 KILBOURNE AVE	Farwell
HW07-093	House	303 KILBOURNE AVE	Farwell
HW07-094	House	400 PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-095	House	402 PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-096	House	500 PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-097	House	504 PRYOR ST	Farwell
HW07-098	House	403 NESBITT AVE	Farwell
HW07-098	Industrial Building	504 Lander Ave	Farwell
HW07-099	House	502 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-100	House	204 Mondell	Farwell
HW07-101	House	202 Nesbit Ave	Farwell
HW07-102	Shed	201 Ramsey St	Farwell
HW07-103	House	105 RAMSEY ST	Farwell
HW07-104	House	102 MANDELL AVE	Farwell
HW07-105	Maytag	208 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW07-106	Commercial Building	205 LANDER AVE	Farwell
HW10-002	St Libory's Catholic Church	505 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-003	Larry's Body Shop	403 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-004	Commercial Building	307 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-005	House	209 MAPLE ST	St. Libory
HW10-006	House	409 MAPLE ST	St. Libory
HW10-007	House	408 LOCUST ST	St. Libory

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW10-008	House	405 LOCUST ST	St. Libory
HW10-009	House	207 LOCUST ST	St. Libory
HW10-010	House	203 LOCUST ST	St. Libory
HW10-011	House	201 LOCUST ST	St. Libory
HW10-014	House	406 Pine St	St. Libory
HW10-015	House	307 MAPLE ST	St. Libory
HW10-016	House	303 MAPLE ST	St. Libory
HW10-017	House	209 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-018	House	201 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-019	House	201 MAPLE ST	St. Libory
HW10-020	House	608 A ST	St. Libory
HW10-021	House	209 LOCUST ST	St. Libory
HW10-022	House	205 LOCUST ST	St. Libory
HW10-023	House	204 LOCUST ST	St. Libory
HW10-024	House	509 B ST	St. Libory
HW10-025	House	508 B ST	St. Libory
HW10-026	House	404 LOCUST ST	St. Libory
HW10-027	House	403 MAPLE ST	St. Libory
HW10-028	House	502 A ST	St. Libory
HW10-029	Post Office	303 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-030	Shed	301 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-031	Shed	301 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-032	Barn	301 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-033	Garage	410 B ST	St. Libory
HW10-034	House	304 MAPLE ST	St. Libory
HW10-035	House	409 A ST	St. Libory
HW10-036	House	408 A ST	St. Libory
HW10-037	House	404 MAPLE ST	St. Libory
HW10-038	House	408 Spruce St	St. Libory
HW10-039	House	409 SPRUCE ST	St. Libory
HW10-040	Commercial Building	402 Spruce St	St. Libory
HW10-041	House	509 Spruce St	St. Libory
HW10-042	House	507 Spruce St	St. Libory
HW10-043	House	702 Spruce St	St. Libory
HW10-044	House	504 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-045	House	328 FIRST ST	St. Libory
HW10-046	House	506 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-047	House	508 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-048	House	510 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-049	House	512 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-050	House	514 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-051	House	516 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-052	House	518 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-053	House	337 2ND ST	St. Libory
HW10-054	House	333 2ND ST	St. Libory
HW10-055	House	521 ELM ST	St. Libory

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW10-056	House	515 ELM ST	St. Libory
HW10-057	House	511 ELM ST	St. Libory
HW10-058	House	506 ELM ST	St. Libory
HW10-059	House	508 ELM ST	St. Libory
HW10-060	House	510 ELM ST	St. Libory
HW10-061	House	512 ELM ST	St. Libory
HW10-062	House	514 ELM ST	St. Libory
HW10-063	House	517 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-064	House	515 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-065	House	513 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-066	House	511 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-067	House	509 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-068	House	507 COTTONWOOD ST	St. Libory
HW10-069	Building	335 HWY 281	St. Libory
HW10-070	House	514 KIMBERLY WAY	St. Libory
HW10-071	House	516 KIMBERLY WAY	St. Libory
HW10-072	House	518 KIMBERLY WAY	St. Libory
HW10-073	House	517 KIMBERLY WAY	St. Libory
HW10-074	House	515 KIMBERLY WAY	St. Libory
HW10-075	House	513 KIMBERLY WAY	St. Libory
HW10-076	House	511 KIMBERLY WAY	St. Libory
HW10-077	House	509 KIMBERLY WAY	St. Libory
HW10-078	House	801 COUNTRY ACRES LANE	St. Libory
HW10-079	House	509 DERINDA ST	St. Libory
HW10-080	House	512 DERINDA ST	St. Libory
HW10-081	House	520 DERINDA ST	St. Libory
HW10-082	House	800 ANGELINE ST	St. Libory
HW10-083	House	802 ANGELINE ST	St. Libory
HW10-084	House	806 ANGELINE ST	St. Libory
HW10-085	House	808 ANGELINE ST	St. Libory
HW10-086	House	602 B ST	St. Libory
HW10-087	House	606 B ST	St. Libory
HW10-088	Union Grain Co	290 Pine St	St. Libory
HW10-089	House	402 Pine St	St. Libory
HW11-001	Cushman Block	520 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-002	Valeries Interiors	601 Howard Ave	St. Paul
HW11-003	Bream Pharmacy	608 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-004	County Cage	614 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-006	Eagle Eye Antiques	616 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-007		700 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-009	6th Street V Inn U	601 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-010	Reflections Hair Salon	719 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-011	House	419 6TH ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-013	House	603 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-014	House	305 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-018	House	507 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-019	House	922 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-020	House	1122 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-021	House	919 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-022	House	521 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-023	House	806 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-025	House	508 M ST	St. Paul
HW11-027	House	916 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-029	Beyond Blueprints	623 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-030	Antiques	615 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-031	Jarecke Motor	711 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-032	Bryan Jensen Clothing	622 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-034	Coachmen Corner	824 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-035	Ducks Repair	823 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-036	Decisions Fotography	718 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-037	Gathering Place	610 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-040	House	1415 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-041	St Paul Library and School	1301 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-043	House	1219 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-044	House	1212 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-045	House	805 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-046	House	1122 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-048	House	719 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-050	House	1111 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-051	House	1105 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-052	House	1104 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-053	House	1018 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-054	House	1003 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-056	House	921 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-057	House	903 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-058	House	224 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-060	Hotel	108 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-061	House	611 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-062	St Paul Body Shop	704 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-063	House	615 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-064	House	1009 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-065	House	1013 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-066	House	1022 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-068	House	1213 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-069	House	1112 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-070	House	1009 FARNUM ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-071	House	1005 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-072	House	605 Grant	St. Paul
HW11-073	House	521 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-074	House	802 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-075	House	519 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-076	House	515 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-077	House	514 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-080	House	504 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-081	House	410 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-082	House	506 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-084	House	504 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-085	House	419 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-086	House	907 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-087	House	913 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-088	House	504 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-089	House	505 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-090	House	507 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-091	House	1122 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-091	House	910 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-093	House	405 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-096	House	222 7th	St. Paul
HW11-097	House	306 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-098	House	213 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-099	House	916 Custer St	St. Paul
HW11-100	House	1104 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-101	House	205 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-102	House	724 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-103	House	211 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-104	House	204 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-107	House	124 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-108	House	114 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-112	House	1503 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-113	House	811 O ST	St. Paul
HW11-116	House	823 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-118	House	1124 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-121	House	1504 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-122	House	1321 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-124	House	1103 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-125	House	1021 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-128	House	1015 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-130	House	1019 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-131	House	922 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-132	House	1103 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-133	House	1104 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-135	House	1112 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-136	House	1222 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-137	House	822 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-138	House	821 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-140	House	1003 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-142	House	1104 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-147	House	1012 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-148	House	923 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-149	House	918 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-150	House	908 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-151	House	722 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-154	House	913 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-157	American Legion	804 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-158	Twin Loops Meats	805 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-159	Masonic Lodge	621 1/2 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-161	Commercial Building	422 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-163	Hometown market	813 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-164	First Presbyterian	817 9th St	St. Paul
HW11-166	House	910 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-167	House	1013 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-168	House	1004 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-169	House	920 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-170	House	922 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-171	House	914 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-172	House	1005 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-174	House	911 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-175	Gruber House	1005 6th St	St. Paul
HW11-176	House	1022 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-177	House	1016 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-178	House	1010 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-179	House	1005 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-180	House	1011 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-181	House	1019 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-182	House	1103 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-183	House	1108 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-184	House	1118 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-186	House	1003 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-186	House	915 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-187	House	422 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-188	House	309 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-189	House	1015 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-190	House	1004 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-193	House	604 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-194	House	1117 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-195	House	503 L ST	St. Paul
HW11-196	House	1220 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-197	House	510 8TH ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-198	House	308 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-200	Metal Building	821 9th St	St. Paul
HW11-201	House	821 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-203	House	822 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-204	House	807 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-205	House	919 Howard	St. Paul
HW11-206	House	909 Howard	St. Paul
HW11-207	House	903 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-208	Garage	713 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-209	Citizens Bank	721 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-210	Office Bar	706 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-211	Office	710 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-213	Law Office	617 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-214	Brick St Mall	611 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-215	Cookie Jar	609 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-216	Sweet Shoppe	605 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-217	Carpenters House	603 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-218	Commercial Building	712 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-219	JE Electric	523 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-220	Building	517 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-221	La Pena	515 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-222	Commercial Building	513 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-223	Commercial Building	511 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-224	St Paul Dental	809 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-225	Commercial Building	604 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-226	CV Svoboda Building	624 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-227	Commercial Building	821 7th St	St. Paul
HW11-228	Commercial Building	805 7th St	St. Paul
HW11-229	Taylor Block	805 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-230	Knights of Columbus	708 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-231	Dvorak Title	710 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-232	City Hall	726 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-233	House	623 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-234	House	103 7th	St. Paul
HW11-235	House	402 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-236	House	416 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-237	House	408 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-238	House	512 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-239	House	613 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-240	House	611 6TH ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-241	House	604 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-242	House	523 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-243	House	509 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-244	House	405 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-245	Brick Streets	404 6th St	St. Paul
HW11-246	House	321 6th St	St. Paul
HW11-247	Barn	305 7th St	St. Paul
HW11-248	House	307 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-249	House	221 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-250	House	219 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-251	House	121 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-252	House	619 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-253	House	521 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-254	House	311 KELLY ST	St. Paul
HW11-255	House	323 KELLY ST	St. Paul
HW11-256	House	329 KELLY ST	St. Paul
HW11-257	House	332 NELSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-258	House	320 NELSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-259	House	312 NELSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-260	House	1518 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-261	House	311 BRUCE ST	St. Paul
HW11-262	House	317 BRUCE ST	St. Paul
HW11-263	House	321 BRUCE ST	St. Paul
HW11-264	House	325 BRUCE ST	St. Paul
HW11-265	House	1503 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-266	House	322 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-267	House	318 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-268	House	1404 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-269	House	1302 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-270	House	1405 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-271	House	1505 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-272	House	1523 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-273	House	1508 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-274	House	922 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-275	Commercial Building	812 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-276	Post Office	901 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-277	House	921 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-278	House	1021 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-279	House	1104 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-280	House	1111 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-281	House	1121 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-282	House	1303 7th St	St. Paul
HW11-283	House	1320 7th St	St. Paul
HW11-284	House	1319 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-285	House	1417 7TH ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-286	House	1420 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-287	House	1408 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-288	House	1309 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-289	Grain Elevator	612 L ST	St. Paul
HW11-290	House	1122 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-291	House	1123 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-292	House	1109 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-293	House	522 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-294	House	610 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-295	House	1021 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-296	Howard County Courthouse	612 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-297	Train Depot	899 6th St	St. Paul
HW11-298	House	335 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-299	House	324 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-300	House	316 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-301	House	310 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-302	House	311 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-303	House	214 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-304	House	1222 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-305	House	1215 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-306	House	119 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-307	House	1116 ADAMS ST	St. Paul
HW11-308	House	104 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-309	House	110 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-310	House	122 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-311	House	1123 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-312	House	1109 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-313	House	1107 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-314	House	123 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-315	House	910 ADAMS ST	St. Paul
HW11-316	House	920 ADAMS ST	St. Paul
HW11-317	House	110 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-318	House	923 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-319	House	915 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-320	House	909 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-321	House	910 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-322	House	914 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-323	House	918 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-324	House	922 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-325	House	1104 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-326	House	1108 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-327	House	1112 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-328	House	1120 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-329	House	1122 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-330	House	1205 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-331	House	1209 CUSTER ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-332	House	1215 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-333	House	1221 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-334	House	1222 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-335	House	311 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-336	House	312 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-337	House	405 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-338	House	324 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-339	House	1119 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-340	House	1111 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-341	House	1109 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-342	House	1103 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-343	House	320 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-344	House	919 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-345	House	915 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-346	House	911 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-347	House	907 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-348	House	909 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-349	Christ Lutheran Church	1022 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-350	House	1109 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-351	House	1111 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-352	House	1104 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-353	House	1108 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-354	House	1114 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-355	House	1120 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-356	House	421 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-357	House	1224 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-358	House	909 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-359	House	915 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-360	House	921 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-361	House	1021 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-362	House	1103 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-363	House	1109 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-364	House	1119 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-365	House	1121 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-366	House	1222 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-367	House	1218 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-368	House	1214 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-369	House	1106 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-370	House	1014 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-371	House	1021 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-372	House	1012 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-373	House	1004 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-374	House	922 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-375	House	918 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-376	House	904 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-377	House	810 ELM ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-378	House	309 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-379	House	821 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-380	House	223 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-381	House	209 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-382	House	202 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-383	House	103 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-384	Garage	201 9th St	St. Paul
HW11-385	House	210 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-386	House	217 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-387	House	221 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-388	House	319 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-389	House	320 8th St	St. Paul
HW11-390	House	407 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-391	House	419 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-392	House	421 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-393	House	503 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-394	House	516 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-395	House	803 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-396	House	807 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-397	House	810 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-398	House	619 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-399	House	622 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-400	House	623 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-401	House	703 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-402	House	704 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-403	Storage Building	703 8th St	St. Paul
HW11-404	Apartments	420 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-405	House	1404 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-406	House	1416 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-407	House	706 O ST	St. Paul
HW11-408	House	1012 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-409	House	1020 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-410	House	1116 Paul St	St. Paul
HW11-411	House	1120 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-412	House	1202 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-413	House	1208 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-414	House	1302 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-415	House	1310 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-416	House	1320 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-417	House	1324 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-418	House	1504 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-419	Building	1511 Bruce St	St. Paul
HW11-420	House	1519 Paul St	St. Paul
HW11-421	House	1112 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-422	House	1423 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-423	House	521 O ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-424	Jackson Funeral Home	411 O ST	St. Paul
HW11-425	Family Chiropractic	207 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-426	House	101 Howard Ln	St. Paul
HW11-427	House	104 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-428	A-Stop	614 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-429	House	702 7th St	St. Paul
HW11-430	Funeral Home	302 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-431	Ol Boat Shop	1203 US-281	St. Paul
HW11-432	Jacobs	303 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-433	House	704 3RD ST	St. Paul
HW11-434	House	708 3RD ST	St. Paul
HW11-435	House	820 3RD ST	St. Paul
HW11-436	House	903 3rd St	St. Paul
HW11-437	House	217 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-438	House	103 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-439	House	102 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-440	House	1107 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-441	Shopping center	1112 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-442	Shopping Center	1122 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-443	House	1321 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-444	House	1420 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-445	Jim's Truck Stop	1417 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-446	House	1524 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-447	St Paul Maintenance Dept	954 13TH AVE	St. Paul
HW11-448	House	621 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-449	House	607 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-450	House	505 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-451	House	323 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-452	House	317 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-453	House	303 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-454	House	209 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-455	House	205 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-456	House	123 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-457	House	113 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-458	House	109 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-459	House	104 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-460	House	208 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-461	House	216 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-462	House	316 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-463	House	324 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-464	Homestead Bank	619 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-465	House	203 6TH ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-466	House	104 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-467	House	116 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-468	House	122 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-469	House	202 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-470	House	222 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-471	House	310 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-472	House	322 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-473	House	324 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-474	House	404 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-475	House	406 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-476	House	422 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-477	House	515 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-478	616 6th	616 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-479	House	624 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-480	Commercial Building	609 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-481	House	328 Kelly St	St. Paul
HW11-482	House	330 KELLY ST	St. Paul
HW11-483	House	333 NELSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-484	House	311 Nelson St	St. Paul
HW11-485	House	1517 Custer St	St. Paul
HW11-486	House	317 Wallace St	St. Paul
HW11-487	House	311 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-488	House	304 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-489	House	1313 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-490	House	1316 4TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-491	House	1719 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-492	House	1417 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-493	House	310 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-494	House	506 N ST	St. Paul
HW11-495	House	1320 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-496	House	1317 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-497	House	216 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-498	House	1104 4TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-499	House	408 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-500	House	1408 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-501	House	1312 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-502	House	416 M ST	St. Paul
HW11-503	House	1117 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-504	House	504 M ST	St. Paul
HW11-505	House	915 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-506	House	1112 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-507	House	1104 Kendall	St. Paul
HW11-508	House	921 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-509	House	1009 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-510	House	910 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-511	House	924 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-512	House	1114 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-513	House	1305 Sheridan St	St. Paul
HW11-514	House	1122 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-515	House	1010 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-516	House	1315 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-517	Duplex	1117 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-518	House	1111 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-519	House	1316 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-520	House	1117 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-521	House	1413 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-522	House	1421 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-523	House	1322 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-524	House	1424 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-525	House	1412 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-526	House	1404 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-527	House	1308 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-528	House	1407 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-529	House	1415 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-530	House	1423 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-531	House	1502 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-532	House	1408 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-533	House	1505 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-534	House	1421 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-535	House	1415 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-536	House	1416 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-537	House	1407 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-538	House	1422 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-539	House	1403 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-540	House	1319 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-541	House	1420 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-542	House	1315 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-543	House	1309 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-544	House	1416 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-545	House	1303 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-546	House	1121 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-547	House	1318 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-548	House	1115 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-549	House	1316 Grant	St. Paul
HW11-550	House	1312 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-551	House	915 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-552	House	1308 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-553	House	1122 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-554	House	1118 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-555	House	1116 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-556	House	1023 GRANT ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-557	House	1022 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-558	House	1016 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-559	Preschool	1004 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-560	House	821 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-561	House	921 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-562	House	915 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-563	House	919 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-564	House	921 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-565	House	1021 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-566	House	920 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-567	House	1123 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-568	Apartment	1203 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-569	House	1319 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-570	House	1312 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-571	House	1302 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-572	House	1123 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-573	House	1122 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-574	House	1221 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-575	House	1108 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-576	House	1307 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-577	House	1308 8th	St. Paul
HW11-578	House	807 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-579	House	722 M ST	St. Paul
HW11-580	House	1104 8th St	St. Paul
HW11-581	House	1104 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-582	House	1004 8th	St. Paul
HW11-583	House	522 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-584	House	604 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-585	House	608 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-586	House	1004 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-587	Storage Building	323 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-588	River view Lanes	324 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-589	Garage	113 5th St	St. Paul
HW11-590	Apartment	515 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-591	House	1018 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-592	House	506 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-593	House	510 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-594	House	509 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-595	House	503 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-596	House	411 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-597	House	401 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-598	House	321 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-599	House	315 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-600	House	504 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-601	House	510 CUSTER ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-602	House	513 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-603	House	511 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-604	House	503 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-605	House	1110 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-606	House	512 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-607	House	506 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-608	House	108 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-609	House	118 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-610	House	1122 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-611	House	204 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-612	House	622 M ST	St. Paul
HW11-613	House	210 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-614	House	224 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-615	House	1320 7TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-616	House	402 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-617	House	408 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-618	House	422 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-619	House	1308 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-620	House	405 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-621	Red Carpet Salon	416 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-622	House	1112 6th	St. Paul
HW11-623	House	410 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-624	Commercial	1018 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-625	House	416 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-626	House	422 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-627	Industrial Building	408 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-628	House	1004 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-629	House	608 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-630	House	616 5th	St. Paul
HW11-631	House	325 Baxter	St. Paul
HW11-632	Music Shop	407 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-633	Commercial Building	403 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-634	House	315 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-635	House	1302 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-636	House	220 Jackson St	St. Paul
HW11-637	House	1216 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-638	House	1210 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-639	House	1204 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-640	House	1126 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-641	House	1120 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-642	House	1116 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-643	House	1112 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-644	House	922 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-645	House	918 BAXTER ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-646	House	914 BAXTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-647	House	909 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-648	House	912 Custer St	St. Paul
HW11-649	House	920 Custer St	St. Paul
HW11-650	House	1103 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-651	House	1111 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-652	House	1115 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-653	House	1121 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-654	House	303 Sheridan	St. Paul
HW11-655	House	321 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-656	House	323 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-657	House	1119 Davis St	St. Paul
HW11-658	House	1116 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-659	House	1108 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-660	House	405 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-661	House	404 GRANT ST	St. Paul
HW11-662	House	920 DAVIS ST	St. Paul
HW11-663	House	917 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-664	House	921 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-665	House	1103 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-666	House	1115 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-667	House	1117 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-668	House	1119 ELM ST	St. Paul
HW11-669	House	423 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-670	House	1217 Elm	St. Paul
HW11-671	House	914 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-672	House	922 Farnam St	St. Paul
HW11-673	House	1016 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-674	House	1022 Farnum	St. Paul
HW11-675	House	1104 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-676	House	1120 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-677	House	705 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-678	House	605 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-679	House	1218 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-680	House	1215 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-681	House	617 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-682	House	1119 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-683	House	1105 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-684	House	921 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-685	House	915 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-686	House	903 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-687	House	317 9th	St. Paul
HW11-688	House	303 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-689	House	212 9th St	St. Paul
HW11-690	House	122 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-691	House	116 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-692	House	124 8TH ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-693	House	222 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-694	House	304 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-695	House	322 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-696	House	522 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-697	House	724 FARNUM ST	St. Paul
HW11-698	House	616 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-699	House	221 NELSON CIRCLE	St. Paul
HW11-700	House	116 NELSON CIRCLE	St. Paul
HW11-701	House	214 NELSON CIRCLE	St. Paul
HW11-702	House	220 NELSON CIRCLE	St. Paul
HW11-703	House	1519 CUSTER ST	St. Paul
HW11-704	House	1216 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-705	House	1220 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-706	House	1114 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-707	House	1121 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-708	House	1306 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-709	House	1322 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-710	House	1116 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-711	House	1404 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-712	House	1503 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-713	House	1508 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-714	House	1221 NELSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-715	House	1115 NELSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-716	House	1518 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-717	House	1508 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-718	House	1502 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-719	House	1422 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-720	House	1005 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-721	House	1320 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-722	House	1314 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-723	House	1304 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-724	House	1216 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-725	House	1022 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-726	Preschool	1208 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-727	House	1322 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-728	House	919 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-729	House	911 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-730	House	1416 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-731	House	1411 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-732	House	821 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-733	House	1408 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-734	House	1414 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-735	House	1502 Howard Ave	St. Paul
HW11-736	House	723 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-737	House	1023 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-738	House	1015 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-739	House	1306 JACKSON ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-740	House	1511 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-741	House	1315 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-742	House	1303 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-743	House	1215 Kendall	St. Paul
HW11-744	House	1221 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-745	House	1021 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-746	House	1309 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-747	House	1022 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-748	House	1021 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-749	House	1507 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-750	House	1423 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-751	House	1419 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-752	House	923 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-753	House	924 WALLACE ST	St. Paul
HW11-754	House	1315 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-755	House	1309 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-756	House	1303 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-757	House	921 SHERMAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-758	House	1111 Indian St	St. Paul
HW11-759	House	1215 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-760	House	1221 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-761	House	1304 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-762	House	1310 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-763	House	1321 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-764	Church	821 JACKSON ST	St. Paul
HW11-765	House	1220 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-766	House	1017 Howard Ave	St. Paul
HW11-767	House	1507 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-768	House	404 3RD ST	St. Paul
HW11-769	House	522 3RD ST	St. Paul
HW11-770	House	1306 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-771	House	1518 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-772	House	108 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-773	House	122 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-774	Church	123 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-775	House	915 8TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-776	House	1122 GRAND ST	St. Paul
HW11-777	Grain Silo	699 L St	St. Paul
HW11-778	NAPA	124 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-779	House	1103 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-780	House	117 7th	St. Paul
HW11-781	House	908 PAUL ST	St. Paul
HW11-782	House	1408 2ND ST	St. Paul
HW11-783	Fire Department	824 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-784	Commercial Building	411 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-785	House	811 9TH ST	St. Paul

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
HW11-786	House	1016 KENDALL ST	St. Paul
HW11-788	St Peters Church	404 7th St	St. Paul
HW11-789	House	914 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-790	House	1020 JAY ST	St. Paul
HW11-791	House	1305 Sheridan St	St. Paul
HW11-792	House	111 6TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-793	House	1320 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-794	House	1223 SHERIDAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-795	House	1003 8th St	St. Paul
HW11-796	House	1404 9TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-797	House	1206 INDIAN ST	St. Paul
HW11-798	House	604 5TH ST	St. Paul
HW11-799	House	522 M ST	St. Paul
HW11-800	House	1114 HOWARD AVE	St. Paul
HW11-801	House	322 5TH ST	St. Paul

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GLOSSARY

a

Arcade. A passageway with a roof, supported by arched columns.



Architrave. (1) The lowest component of the three main parts of an entablature, immediately above the column capital. (2) A moulded frame around a door or window.



Asbestos Siding. A common cement siding product with added asbestos fibers to stabilize and fireproof the cement siding.

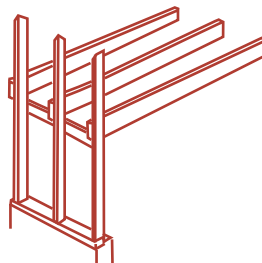


Asphalt Roll. An asphalt material roll used to cover the roofs of buildings. More common today is tab shingles which overlap instead of creating a smooth, uninterrupted roll like asphalt roll shingles.



B

Balloon Frame. A type of construction using vertical studs extending the full height of the wall. Floor joists were then fastened to the studs with nails.



Bay Window. A windowed bay that protrudes from the ground for one or more stories. (Note difference between oriel window.)



Bargeboard. A board, usually carved, that is attached to the end of a gable.



Brackets. A projection that provides visual or structural support for cornices, balconies or other decorative feature.



Building. A structure erected to house activities performed by people, unlike a structure which is not intended to shelter human activities.



e

Circa, Ca, C. Used in exchange of the word "approximately" when estimating a building's construction date.

Capital. The upper portion of a column or pilaster that is distinctively treated.



Cladding. External covering over a structure.



Clapboard. Thin, narrow boards used for exterior cladding.



Column. A circular or square vertical support. See Capital.

Coping. A finishing or protective course or cap to an exterior masonry wall or other wall.



Cornice. A horizontally projecting feature that surmounts a wall that is prominent, continuous and horizontal. The uppermost portion of an entablature.



Contemporary. A style common between 1950 and 1980 most commonly characterized by Ranch and Split-level homes. This style also includes large expanses of glass, geometrical and angular shapes, and flat roofs.



Contributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities for which a property is significant. The resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity, or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Contributing (NeHSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that meets the NeHSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, and was present during the period of significance. A property that contributes to the NeHSI is generally evaluated with less strictness than for an individual listing in the National Register, yet more strictness than a building which may “contribute” to a proposed National Register district.

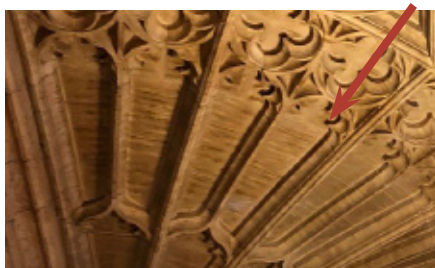
Course. A continuous layer of masonry, tile, shingles or other building material.



Cupola. A dome atop a roof or turret. This differs from a lantern which is a circular or polygonal turret with windows all around, crowing a roof or dome.



Cusping. Projecting points formed at the convergence of foils in Gothic tracery.

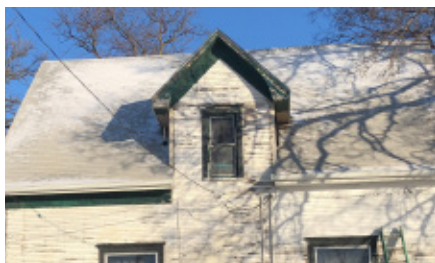


D

Dentils. Small rectangular block used in series to form a molding.



Dormer. A window that projects out from a sloping roof.



E

Eaves. The portion of a roof that protrudes from the wall.



Elevation. Any single side of a building or structure. Also known as facade.

Eligible. Properties that meet the National Park Service Criteria for nomination and listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation. The process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and therefore should be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the criteria.

Extant. A building, structure, site, and/or object that is still standing or existing.

F

Façade. The exterior face of a building. Also known as an elevation.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows and doors on a building.



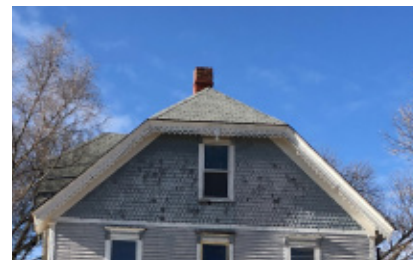
Foursquare. A style common between 1900 and 1930 characterized by its box-like massing, two-stories, hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, central dormers, and full length front porch.



G

Gable. The portion under the pitched end of a roof.

Gable, Clipped. The upper triangle portion of a roof that has been clipped.



Gable, Cross. A roofline whose ridges intersect to produce a cruciform.



Gable Ell. Common between 1860 and 1910, this vernacular form of architecture is created when two gabled wings are placed perpendicular to one another to create a L shaped plan.



Gable, Front. Most common in homes, this building form is created when the triangular end of the roof faces the street.



Parapeted (false-front). Most common in commercial buildings, this form is typically a one-and-one-half story front gable building with a square facade that extends vertically in front of the gable. These types of storefronts were most often used in the first commercial buildings constructed in a growing town.



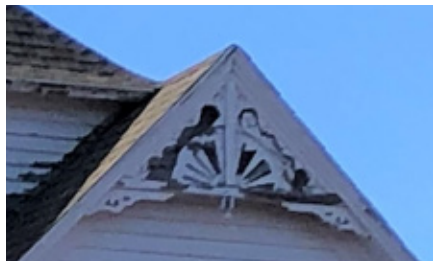
Gable, side. Created when the triangular end of the roof faces the side property lines.



Gambrel Roof. A roof in which two slopes create a ridge, the lower slope having a steeper pitch.



Gingerbread. Heavy, superfluous ornamentation.



H

Hard Board. Known also as pressboard or synthetic wood siding, hardboard is siding comprised of wood fibers, flakes, or chips held together by glues and resins.



Hipped Roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of four sloping roof surfaces.



Hipped/Truncated. A roof type similar to a hipped roof, however the top has been cut off forming a flat horizontal surface.



Historic Context. A unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period and geographical area.

Historic Property. A district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology or culture at the national, state, or local level.

I

Integrity. The authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Intensive Survey. A systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Inventory. A list of historic properties determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

K

Knee brace. Diagonal support connecting two members that are joined at right angles.



L

Lintel. A horizontal member supporting the weight above an opening such as a door or window.



Lite (or Light). In a window, the openings between muntins and mullions; commonly called panes.



M

Mansard Roof. A two-sloped roof in which the lower slope is nearly vertical.



Materials. Integrity related to materials assesses whether physical elements used in a historic property remain as they did during the period of significance.

Multiple Property Nomination. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property documentation form nominates groups of related significant properties. The themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts. Property types that represent those historic contexts are defined within the nomination.

Moulding. A contoured strip located just below the juncture of a wall and ceiling. Can also refer to trim in both horizontal and vertical applications.



N

National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The official federal list of districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that are important in the prehistory or history of their community, state, or nation. The program is administered through the National Park Service by way of State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register Criteria. The established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHSI). A program managed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office which includes reconnaissance and intensive level surveys and development of historic context reports in the state of Nebraska.

Noncontributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant. The resource was not present during the period of significance; does not relate to the documented significance of the property; or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity nor is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Noncontributing (NeHRSI definition).

A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that does not meet the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, or was not present during the period of significance. Noncontributing properties are not generally entered into, nor kept in, the NeHRSI inventory; however, exceptions do exist.

O

Oriel Window. A projecting window that juts out from the wall but does not reach the ground. (Note difference between bay window.)



Parapet. A low wall around a roof or platform.



Pediment. A low gable, often triangular with a horizontal cornice and raking cornices above a colonnade, an end wall, or major division of a façade.



Period of Significance. Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

Pilaster. A shallow feature that projects from the wall featuring a capital and base; usually imitating the form of a column.



Portico. A roofed entrance supported by columns on at least one side.



Potentially eligible. Properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register pending further research and investigation.

Property. A building, site, structure, and/or object within a delineated boundary.

Property Type. A grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics.

Q

Quatrefoil. Pattern with four-lobed circles or arches formed by cusping.



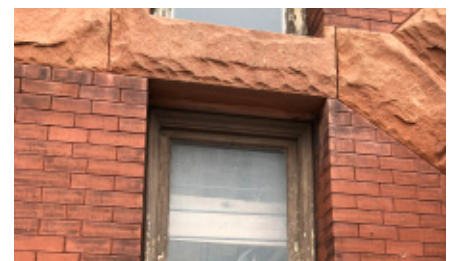
R

Reconnaissance Survey. An examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Rehabilitation. The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

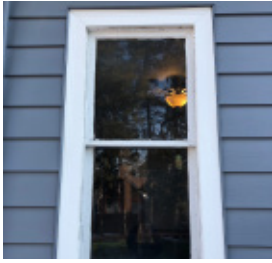
Research Design. A statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

Rusticated. Masonry featuring large blocks, deep joints and roughened surfaces.



S

Sash. A fixed or operable frame in which pieces of glass are set.



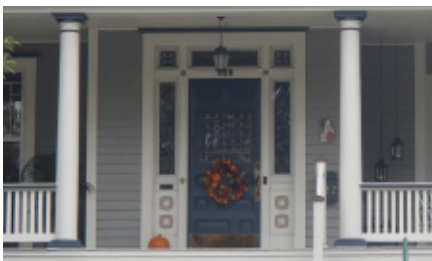
Segmental Arch. An arch that is less than half of a circle.



Shed Roof. A roof type created by an inclined plane, often found on later additions to residential buildings in combination with a primary gable roof.



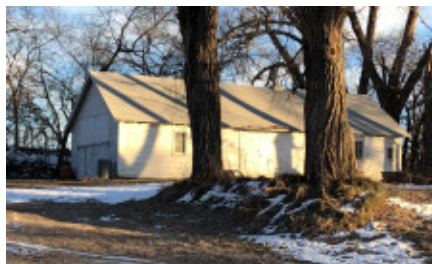
Side Light. A fixed sash adjacent to a door or window opening.



Significance. Criteria for a historic property's significance focuses on historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering and cultural values, rather than on treatments.

Site. The location of a prehistoric or historic event or building.

Structure. A construction not used to shelter human activities. Not to be confused with a building which is intended to shelter human activities.



Stucco. A siding material made of Portland cement, sand, and lime applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering.

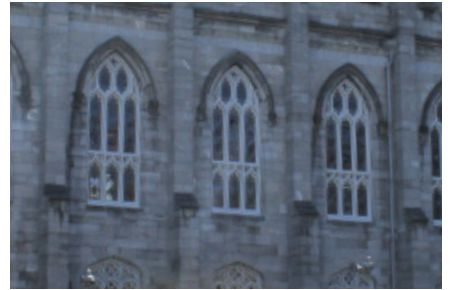


T

Terra Cotta. A hard, fired clay used for architectural ornamentation.



Tracery. Ornamental work consisting of branch-like ribs, bars as in Gothic windows, screens or panels.



Transom Light (or Transom Window). A window above a door or window; sometimes operable. Transom lights can be rectangular or arched.

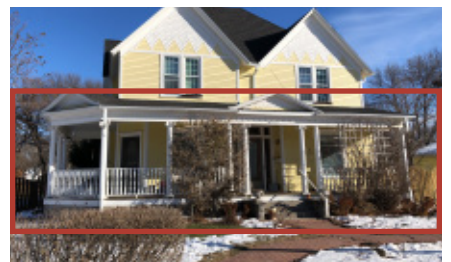


Turret. A small tower engaged into the building. Typically rounded and corbeled off of a corner.



V

Veranda. A large, open porch that is typically roofed and partially enclosed.



Vernacular. A simple, function building or structure lacking in detail.



W

Water table. A projecting string course, molding or ledge which is used to shed rainwater from the building.



